

# SOVIETS RETAKE 3 BIG BASES

## Murray Offers Aid in Transit

President Philip Murray of the CIO yesterday wrote an "open letter" to Mayor LaGuardia offering to join in a renewed effort to reach a "peaceful and satisfactory adjustment" of the city's dispute with the Transport Workers Union.

## Green Warns of 'Traacherous' Legislation

By Frank Ryhlick  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—On the eve of the 78th Congress, while Republican and Democratic delegations caucused on Capitol Hill, some 80 representatives of the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods met today in a highly significant legislative conference.

The conference, held in executive session, was called to discuss political activity necessary to secure adoption of the 10-point legislative program made public by AFL President William Green on Saturday. "We were invited to attend this conference, just as in the past the AFL has invited us to attend similar meetings," said William D. Johnson, representing the railway conductors. "We help them and they help us."

One Philadelphia New Dealer commented later in this correspondent that, from a Congressman's point of view, the conference would have been even more impressive had it been held jointly with the CIO. He added:

"When a Congressman talks about labor unity, he's talking about practical politics—and we're going to need plenty of that on our side this session."

**CIO MEETS FRIDAY**  
A CIO legislative meeting will be held Friday.

Green addressed today's conference, and excerpts of his remarks were made public. He declared that "this year labor undertakes the stupendous task of doubling the production quotas of 1942."

"We feel confident," Green added, "that we can do the job and produce the goods if we are not hampered by compulsory and punitive legislation."

"Labor is working for victory in the shortest possible time. . . . We ask Congress not to discourage the."

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## Ala. Miners Reply To Anti-FDR Threat

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 5.—Alabama iron ore miners, organized in the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, took action today to defend President Roosevelt's policies against poll tax disruptionists.

The miners, both Negro and white, sent \$516 to Washington today for Democratic Party finances, with a message to President Roosevelt, saying that the workers were with him, though the politicians might desert him.

The miners, through their union, were answering the threats of Cessner T. McCorvey, state Democratic chairman, who recently notified National Chairman, Edward T. Flynn, that it was "utterly impossible to raise any substantial sum" in Alabama for Democratic Party finances, because of the Administration's "handling of the Negro situation."

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## Housewives Sore at Milk Price Boost

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The New York state legislature, second most important legislative body in the nation, goes into session at noon today. The main point on the order of business is the message of the governor, to be delivered by Governor Dewey.

It is not expected that this message will be all-inclusive, as were those delivered by Governor Lehman in the past. But it will doubtless say enough to indicate the direction the new Republican administration will take. There has been considerable uncertainty on Capitol Hill here regarding that direction.

The message is expected to center on problems of war production, taxation and the budget. Among the problems discussed at party conferences today were:

(1) Emergency legislation to permit assignment of out-of-state doctors to practice in New York communities which have lost their doctors to the armed services;

(2) Broadening of last year's post war program to provide a backlog of public projects;

(3) The state budget, which Republican leaders are trying to cut, at the expense of education and relief;

(4) Reapportionment, to make more equal legislative representation, which now heavily favors the rural districts. Considerable struggle is expected on this issue.

Caucuses of both parties were scheduled to meet last night. With all officers of the last session expected to be redesignated this year.

By Michael Singer

Yankel, the crazy one, everybody used to call him. Nobody knew where he came from or where his family was or if he ever had one or how old he was or where he lived.

For six years, residents remembered, Yankel, his long, dirty, massive beard nestling over a gigantic paunch, had made his rounds from house to house, garbage can to garbage can, filling his huge sack with papers, cans, odds and ends of dinner left overs and the weirdest assortment of worthless things anyone ever collected.

The children in this old East New York section loved Yankel. The adults tolerated him. Policemen never bothered him and the corner hack stands were always a haven for Yankel, when weary from his hours-on-trudge through the sordid routine of alleys and back yards, he would rest his tremendous frame on the bumper of a cab.

Some said he was 100 years old. Some said he was 200. A few cynics thought he was no older than 50 and based their contention on his powerful build, his herculean grip, his seemingly endless reserve of stamina. No one ever remembered Yankel getting sick or missing a day on his rounds.

How did Yankel live? Where did he eat? Where did he sleep? People now are asking these things as if suddenly the answers had become very important.

For early yesterday the grocery store man had told his customers that Yankel hadn't been seen that morning. In the afternoon the rumor had spread. Yankel was dead. Yankel had been drafted, Yankel had been kidnapped, Yankel had been barred himself in the old, empty house down the street and refused to come out.

Around four o'clock in the afternoon, Bill, the big, ear-muffed cop

## Both Sides Hit Counter-Blows In Tunisia

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph Agency said in a dispatch from Algiers tonight that it has been officially announced that the United States Fifth Army is being formed in North Africa under command of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Jan. 5 (UP).—Allied planes and guns wrecked 12 to 15 tanks in throwing back an Axis attack in the southern sector of Tunisia but reinforced German troops are still driving hard there in an attempt to flank the Allied anchor at Medjer-El-Bab to the north; it was revealed tonight.

An Allied communique said that French counter-attacks in the area of Fondouk-El-Aouareb also inflicted casualties on the enemy after American planes and French-maned American artillery broke up the attack by more than 30 tanks last Sunday.

The Germans, however, have moved fresh men and material to the area through the nearby port of Sousse despite constant Allied bombing, and pressure was reported "growing greatly."

American light and medium bombers hammered Sousse again yesterday, Allied headquarters announced, and swept inland to pound communications leading to Fondouk.

Continuation of the cold spell for a week will put the city in a critical state insofar as fuel oil is concerned, Edwin A. Salmon, Fuel Oil Administrator, declared yesterday.

He said that within a few days he would confer with the Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes and attempt to work out plans to keep vital municipal departments supplied with sufficient oil in an emergency.

Health Commissioner Ernest L. Stebbins has the job of getting a proper oil supply for homes, Salmon explained. This is part of Dr. Stebbins' job of watching over the health of the people of the city.

"In this situation," said Salmon, "Dr. Stebbins has actual police powers."

**CITY CUTS CONSUMPTION**  
City institutions have cut the consumption of fuel oil from 61,000,000 gallons a year to 51,000,000, according to the Fuel Oil Administrator.

Steps to slash oil consumption still further are being taken and will continue for the next few weeks.

The Lost Battalion Hall in Queens, occupied by civilian defense organizations, has been closed and the occupants moved to other buildings as part of the conservation move.

Conversions from oil heating systems are under way in the Criminal Courts Building, the Hall of Records, the New York County Building and Hunter College. Heat for these buildings will be supplied in the future by the New York Steam Corp.

Studies of all public buildings are being made, said Administrator Salmon.

By Louise Mitchell

Speaking to housewives about the one to two cents increase in milk is like setting a match to kerosene. East Side mothers and wives are unanimous in their condemnation of the unjustified price increase and disturbed because it will mean poorer health and less fighting spirit.

Usually shy in making public statements, housewives yesterday spoke with a lump in their throats through anger and worry. A summary of spontaneous comments included such phrases as "It's a crime," "what are we fighting for," and "what can we do?"

"The new increase is unfair to poor children," Mrs. Bertha Snyder said. "They stopped penny milk in the school my child goes to and now they increase the price in the stores. Frankly, mothers don't like it. Their husbands' wages haven't gone up."

"For the rich a penny more doesn't mean much but when you have to count every cent because everyday some other food is increased, this new price rise on milk is terrible," said a mother of four young children.

**MILK NECESSARY**  
Mrs. Anne Pennypacker standing outside a grocery store on East 12th St. said that her children bring home leaflets on how necessary milk is for growing youngsters.

"As if we didn't know it. But milk is becoming a luxury. I used to say if I can't give my children meat at least I could give them milk."

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## Rail Centers Fall In Swift Drives

MOSCOW, Wednesday, Jan. 6 (UP).—The Red Army has captured the key railroad cities of Prokhladnenski and Nalchik in the Caucasus and the Don River stronghold of Tsimlyanskaya, midway between Rostov and Stalingrad, in fast drives undermining the German position in south Russia, a special communique revealed today.

The High Command disclosed that the Soviets were smashing the Germans back through the east central Caucasus and the lower Don Valley at a sensational pace.

More than 11,000 German troops have been killed in a great Red Army offensive which has been moving northward through the Caucasus from the region of the Grozny oil fields since Christmas Eve.

**DRIVE 30-40 MILES**  
Storming 30 miles westward from Mozdok and 35 north from Elkhovovo, the Caucasian armies seized Prokhladnenski, junction of the two branches of the Rostov-Caspian railroad. Nalchik, 39 miles to the southwest, fell before another Soviet sweep through the Caucasus foothills.

Tsimlyanskaya, where the Germans broke across the Don last summer to launch the drive up the Caucasus railway against Stalingrad, fell again into Soviet hands after fierce fighting.

A companion victory 45 miles to the north was the capture of Morozovskaya, 125 miles west of Stalingrad on the railroad running east and west through the Don bend.

For the first time summarizing the results of the Caucasus offensive against the German salient aimed at the Grozny oil fields and the Caspian, the special bulletin said vast stores of Nazi supplies and war tools were captured or destroyed.

In 42 days the Red Army amassed 150 German tanks, 109 guns, 268 machine guns, about 6,000 rifles, 59,000 mines, more than 500,000 rifle cartridges, 263 trucks and

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## China Denies Recalling Aides

CHUNGKING, Jan. 5 (UP).—Minister of Information Chang Tao-fan said today that Lieut. Gen. Hsiung Shih-fai, head of the Chinese Military Mission to the United States, has not been recalled.

(Hsiung conferred last week with President Roosevelt before leaving Washington, and it was reported unofficially that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, dissatisfied with American aid to China, had recalled the military mission.)

Chang said that Hsiung first will visit London, and that it will then be decided whether he is to proceed to Chungking. He added that in any event the general will return to the United States.

Meanwhile, an editorial in the newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* today expressed indignation at suggestions by the "isolationist group" in the United States that American lend-lease aid to China be suspended.

"During the first years of the Chinese-Japanese war, while China was pitting her flesh and blood against the Japanese, the United States still was selling gasoline to Japan," the newspaper said.

"China, through her resistance, contributed no little to the United States," the newspaper said.

**30% of Butter Goes to Army**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UP).—Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard tonight ordered butter manufacturers and citrus fruit canners to withhold from civilian distribution supplies needed for the armed forces and lend-lease.

He issued General Food Orders Numbers Two and Three setting aside for direct war purposes 30 per cent of all creamery butter and the total pack of canned citrus fruits except unconcentrated grapefruit juice.

Butter manufacturers on Feb. 1 will begin earmarking 30 per cent of their total output for government purchase, probably at the ceiling price of 46 cents a pound, Chicago basis.

**Ruhr Valley Bombed Again**  
LONDON, Jan. 5 (UP).—British bombers attacked Germany's industrial Ruhr Valley last night for the second successive night and despite intense anti-aircraft fire only two planes were lost.

Returning pilots said they saw the glow of fires through thick clouds hanging low over the targets after the bombs had been dropped.

**REPORT JAPANESE MASSING FORCES**  
MELBOURNE, Wednesday, Jan. 6 (UP).—The Australian Associated Press, in a dispatch from Somewhere-in-Australia, said today it was learned authoritatively that strong Japanese forces are massing in the Southwest Pacific.

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox in the Southwest Pacific.

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# Rommel Seemingly in Tunisia By a Veteran Commander

THE Germans have attacked vigorously with heavy armor in the region of Kairuan (Tunisia), west of the port of Sousse. The defenders were French troops with some American anti-tank units.

Now this, firstly, proves that the Allied forces are still very far from the coastal road along which Rommel is expected to pass, coming up from Tripoli to join the Axis defenders of Tunisia. Secondly, the question arises as to where the German heavy armor came from. Some are offering the explanation that it was disembarked at the port of Sousse from ships coming from Italy. In such a case it would mean that the reported knocking of Sousse out of use by repeated Allied bombings was an exaggeration. However, a much simpler explanation occurs to us: these armored units are part of Rommel's Afrika Korps which has already entered Tunisia and the battle for it, having passed unhampered along the coastal road from Tripoli. There was really nothing to stop Rommel from doing just that. General Montgomery is far behind, often hesitating in front of positions which Rommel "might defend." The Fighting French from the Lake Chad area who were supposed to come up and hit Rommel in the flank around Tripoli are still somewhere in the Fezzan, hundreds of miles away. The Allies in Tunisia have never come even near the coastal road Gabes-Sfax-Sousse. So Rommel probably did what was logically expected of him by this department: he moved into Tunisia some time ago and is now in action with at least part of his troops against General Anderson's army in Tunisia.

All this means that a long fight can be expected in Tunisia, and that therefore, the opening of a real second front in Europe should not be predicted on the conclusion of the African campaign. The latter, it must be frankly stated, is not progressing well. More than that—it is not progressing at all.

THE Soviet troops have captured Chnyshkovskaya (name seemingly garbled) and a great air base that was located there. It is clear that it was a great base, because 500,000 aerial bombs and two million shells usually don't lie around on the roadside. The capture of such a base intact means that the Germans were thrown into a panic, because it takes but one hand grenade to blow up such a pile of bombs. This was not done. The Germans, of course, could not evacuate the base because the railroad had been cut at Tatsinskaya some days ago. All this shows once more how beautifully the Soviet High Command weaves its intricate strategic pattern. The Soviet generals remind us of skillful surgeons wielding their scalpels with deft fingers, cutting out the vital, still usable, parts of the slowly rotting body of the Axis southern armies. Just think how many days Soviet factories would have to work to produce two million shells and half a million bombs, and remember that there are many Soviet units armed entirely with captured German weapons which can use these shells. The Red Army boys certainly pass the ammunition, all right.

On all other fronts the Red Army is advancing steadily, except apparently in the Millerovo sector where regrouping is seemingly going on and where the Germans are throwing in their all, albeit fruitlessly.

General MacArthur's men are regrouping for an attack on Samarang Point where another group of Japanese are holding out. So far in the entire Buna operation some 700 Japanese have been killed and 100 captured.

Six Japanese destroyers have been attacked by U.S. torpedo boats near Guadalcanal. It is probable that some of the destroyers managed to land some reinforcements, in spite of the gallant attack. (By the way, those who are interested in learning about the heroic work of these American MTB's should read a book called "They Were Expendable." Very worth while reading!)

## Turkish Court Frames 2 in Von Papen Case

MOSCOW, Jan. 5 (ICN).—The hurried re-sentencing of Leonid Kornilov and Georgi Pavlov, Soviet consulate employees in Turkey, by the Turkish court in Ankara for the allegedly "attempted murder" of Nazi Ambassador Franz von Papen indicates the court's implication in the frame-up. Soviet press comments here suggest.

The statement at this new trial of one of the prosecution witnesses, Suleiman Sav, totally repudiating his previous testimony, along with other gaps and inconsistencies in the flimsy case of the prosecution, convinced foreign press correspondents of the innocence of the two Soviet citizens.

But when Suleiman reversed his testimony, the court "decided to rush the trial through," and without further ado simply announced that the original 20-year sentences for Pavlov and Kornilov had been reduced to 10 years each.

"Although many persons following the trial have long since had the opportunity of convincing themselves of the prejudiced attitude of the court and its unwillingness to even fear to thoroughly examine the case and discover the organizers of the attempted murder," the summary sentenced passed on Kornilov and Pavlov nevertheless came as a complete surprise.

"In the eyes of all impartial observers the innocence of Kornilov and Pavlov was considered established beyond the shadow of a doubt. It has been pointed out that after the first sentence was reversed the court had every possibility of reviewing all the trumped up charges against Pavlov and Kornilov. Suleiman's statement shed a new light on the background of provocation. However, it was obvious to persons following the trial that as soon as Suleiman disclosed the forced nature of his earlier false testimony the court clearly decided to rush the trial through and prevent the discovery of the authors of von Papen's attempted murder."

## Underground Paper in Vienna

GENEVA, Jan. 3 (ICN).—During the last few weeks the central organ of the Austrian Communist Party, "Die Rote Fahne," has been illegally distributed in Vienna and the Austrian province. It is printed on paper of six pages.

The front page carries a manifesto of the Communist Party calling upon the Austrian people to take up the liberation struggle against the Hitlerite occupation and showing ways and methods of struggle. The paper has a column carrying dispatches about the terror of the fascist police and about the militant activities of the Austrian people, particularly the Austrian guerrilla groups, which as yet are small in number.

The distribution of this printed paper has caused great alarm in the camp of the Nazi authorities.

## Moscow's New Year's Gift: A New Subway

By Janet Weaver (By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—The hands of my watch pointed to 9:45 on the evening of Jan. 1 as the first train to make the run along the new subway line pulled out of the station at Sverdlov Square in downtown Moscow.

Exactly eight minutes later we pulled into the beautiful "Stalin Plant" station, about four and a half miles away.

The platform of the Sverdlov station was crowded with men, women, children, soldiers and sailors, all of whom had come down to make the maiden run on the new line.

Some of them had waited for an hour and more. When the bright blue train, bearing a big portrait of Stalin, rolled up the track, cheers went up for the Metro workers who had overcome all wartime difficulties to complete the construction.

There were cheers also for the workers of the Stalin Auto Plant who henceforth can travel in comfort to and from work.

### BEAUTIFUL STATION

When we came to a stop everybody got out to look over the new station which still smelled of building materials and which in its estimation is among the most beautiful of all the Moscow Metro stations.

The platform is almost as wide as Fifth Ave. and 42nd St. The walls are paved with white marble. Soft lights bring out the yellow and brown veins and are reflected in the red, black and gray granite of the floor.

Forty-four marble columns line the platform, at one end of which is a big, sculptured figure of Stalin. Eight mosaic panels are dedicated to labor and defense and portray the industrial and military might of the Soviet Union.

It is significant that Leningrad helped make these panels. When enemy planes were flying over Leningrad and shells were bursting in the streets, the artists of that city were at work in the mosaic studio of the Academy of Arts, making panels for the Moscow subway.

Three smoothly running escalators take passengers to the surface, to the circular vestibule which is just as striking as the underground station.

On one side there is a beautiful, big mosaic panel showing the dim outlines of the Kremlin with the old "Bogatyr" near the wall looking out over the capital.

In front of him, on a heavy tank on which are mounted the various weapons of war, are the modern "Bogatyr," the men fighting today.

### MAYOR ENTHUSIASTIC

It was in this vestibule that I met Mayor Pronin who was carefully inspecting every detail. He looked as excited as the rest of the people and everyone smiled broadly when I asked him for his opinion of the new line.

"Zamcheteine"—excellent—was his enthusiastic reply. "It will mean a great deal for our city transport."

On the return trip I struck up a conversation with a young fellow who had worked on the construction of the new line. I was reading the evening paper which had a whole page devoted to the subway, when he asked to see it.

"I want to see if my brigade is mentioned," he explained.

He had worked on the construction from the very beginning and told me of all the difficulties they had encountered, especially under the river.

"This new line is not only a big contribution to the city, but also to the front," he declared, "for it

## Foreign Press Here to Hold Rally Saturday

Victory Conference of the Foreign Language Press of New York will be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, in New York City, on Saturday morning and afternoon, Jan. 9, it was announced today.

Among the more than 30 sponsors for the conference are Louis Bromfield, General Julius Deutch, J. Alvarez del Vayo, Hon. Charles Poletti, Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Raymond Gram Swing, Congressman Louis J. Capocelli, Manuel Komroff, Lisa Sergio, and Genevieve Tabouis. The main purpose of the conference will be to contribute to the mobilization of the foreign language press and to increase their present contributions to America's victory program.

Louis Bromfield, noted American writer, in his letter inviting sponsors for the conference, which was made public today, stated, in part: "Preliminary conferences with the editors of several important foreign language newspapers have indicated an interest and a need for some joint action to mobilize the foreign language press in order to enable them to make still greater contributions to our victory."

"These discussions have resulted in... this Victory Conference of the Foreign Language Press of New York. This is the first time that any such undertaking has been attempted. It is projected that this conference be held on a local scale, at first, in New York City..."

"I am convinced that this conference is of great importance to our victory in the war. The conference will be devoted exclusively to the single objective of contributing to a speedy victory of the United Nations by mobilizing the foreign language press for the war program."

And the most important thing is that despite all the rigors of wartime the subway builders were able to give them such presents.

### By Oakley Johnson

Mayor LaGuardia's proclamation that the anniversary of Haym Salomon's death today "be observed in all our schools and before public assemblies" is a fitting but belated recognition of Salomon's importance to America.

The name of Haym Salomon means much today. . . . One of the localities in Poland where Hitler is carrying out his policy of mass extermination of the Jewish people is the province of Posen.

In Posen, close to the border of Nazi Germany, there is a town generally known as Leszno which, at the time of the American Revolution, was called Lissa. It's a railway center of some importance, though its population is only about 13,000. In the old days, too, it was a trade center.

### CAME HERE IN 1772

Lissa in 1740 was the birthplace of the Polish Jew, Haym Salomon, friend and helper of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Morris and trainer-of-troops Baron Frederick William von Steuben.

Salomon came to America in 1772, the year of the partition of Poland, when arrogant Prussian-Germans invaded his homeland, with their Russian and autocratic Austria striking other parts. The year 1772 was

## Soviets Retake 3 Big Bases In Swift Drive

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15 food and munition dumps.

Destroyed in the same period were 18 German planes, 170 tanks, 42 guns, 222 machine guns and 390 trucks.

"Between Dec. 24 and Jan. 4 the enemy lost in killed alone more than 11,000 officers and men," the special communique concluded.

### NALCHIK TAKEN MONDAY

Belatedly the High Command reported that Nalchik was captured in a determined assault on Monday. The Caucasus stronghold lies 80 miles northwest of Ordzhonikidze, terminus of the Georgian Military Highway over the mountains from the gates of which the Germans were beaten back several weeks ago.

Prokhladnenski, richest prize so far of the Caucasus offensive, fell on Tuesday. Earlier dispatches had reported two Red Armies bearing in on the great railway town from the regions of captured Moxdok and Elkhoto.

Also captured in the same push were the town of Kotlarskiy, 10 miles below Prokhladnenski where the spur line to Nalchik branches off the main railway. The town of Malsky was another objective seized in that area.

"After fierce fighting our troops captured the town and railway station of Morozovskaya and the district center of Tamlyanskaya," the special communique said, an apparent indication that the Don River town might have fallen to Soviet troops pushing down from the south.

Tamlyanskaya is about 50 miles due south of Chernikovsky, the capture of which was announced yesterday, and Morozovskaya is another 20 miles down the Don bend railway from Chernikovsky.

Earlier front dispatches said the Red Army had hurled the Germans across the border of the Kalmyk Republic and now were poised in the Manych Valley far southwest of Stalingrad for simultaneous drives down into the Caucasus and west toward Rostov.

The new developments appeared to be the direct consequence of the Red Army occupation of Moxdok, which at once established a threat to Prokhladnenski and made Nalchik more or less untenable.

Another important factor doubtless was the steady Soviet advance down the Stalingrad-Caucasus railroad from Kotelnikovsky, which was relentlessly narrowing the supply gap near the Black Sea coast, experts said.

### He Started and Put Out One Fire Too Many

BLOOMINGDALE, N. J., Jan. 4 (UP).—Fireman Thomas E. Anderson's nose for fires has resulted in his arrest on a charge of arson. Anderson used to baffle his fellow fire-fighters of the Bloomingdale volunteer fire company, because he got to the firehouse before alarms were turned in, and thus got to drive the truck.

He was arrested last night after a suspicious fire broke out in a summer pavilion on Oakwood Lake, causing \$500 damage. State police said his fingerprints matched those of the arsonist.

### Expect Big Rubber Supply from Colombia

AKRON, O., Jan. 5 (UP).—Ronald D. Peckington, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plantation manager in Colombia, declared today a \$1,000,000 development of wild rubber in the South American country will produce many times the anticipated 2,000 tons a year.

"There is no limit to the rubber possibilities in Colombia," Peckington, who is home on leave, said.

"It will be necessary to move 20,000 Indians to the interior to accomplish the production, but it can be done."

Housing conditions and an air field must be completed by April, if the development is to be completed this year, he said.

Actually, Salomon's main help to the Revolution was in the capacity of financier. He was a banker, trader and broker, and loaned or gave the Revolutionary government a total of \$658,007.43, according to incomplete records.

Salomon almost single-handedly kept up the bankrupt Revolutionary government's credit. The notebook of Robert Morris, superintendent of finance for the Continental Congress, shows "not less than 75 transactions in which Salomon advanced funds in one way or another."

Salomon became, as records show, "Broker to the Office of Finance," and at the same time broker to the French and Dutch governments, which loaned money to the Revolutionary cause.

When George Washington needed \$200,000 to buy supplies for his men and sent a courier to Salomon—who was sitting at the time in a Philadelphia synagogue in observance of Yom Kippur—the latter got together his friends attending the service, raised the credit and gave it to the courier to take back to Washington.

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## Uruguayans in Prestes Appeal

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 5 (ICN).—Hundreds of outstanding Uruguayan democrats have signed a telegram to Dr. Getulio Vargas, president of Brazil, soliciting the freedom of the imprisoned Brazilian hero, Luis Carlos Prestes.

"We Uruguayan citizens, united in continental struggle against the Axis countries and their fifth column, ask the chief of our powerful sister nation for the liberty of Luis Carlos Prestes and all other democratic and anti-fascist political prisoners, as homage to the union existing between the Brazilian and other American families," the message said.

Among the signers were the leaders of the National Independent, Colorado Battista and Communist Parties; the editors and directors of El Pais, Justicia and Diario Popular; the officers and prominent members of the National Anti-Totalitarian Committee, a rallying point of support for Foreign Minister Alberto Guani and President-elect Juan Amezaga.

Trade unionists, city officials and national deputies also joined in. Men and women in the forefront of the movement for aid to free people and for aid to the Spanish people were included together with prize winners in the fields of fine arts, teachers, lawyers, writers, doctors, and youth leaders.

In short, representatives of every group in Uruguay which is concerned with the preservation and extension of democracy, earnestly desire the freedom of Luis Carlos Prestes.

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Uzbekistan has become a powerful industrial region. After the war the might of this republic will still further increase, as already thousands of Uzbeks are acquiring skill in production.

Iron and steel works are now being built in Uzbekistan at a record pace. The efforts of the Uzbek people in coal mining in the Bayun Mountains, the tempo of coal mining in the Angren River Valley and the prospecting for oil and various ores and metals all this guarantees the Uzbek Republic one of the first places among the republics of the USSR.

At the same time Uzbekistan has made a no less important step forward in another field. For the first time, Uzbekistan produced in 1942 sufficient grain for its own consumption, this being achieved not by curtailing cotton plantations, but by an increase in the area under grain.

## Get in the Fight To Free Prestes! An Editorial

Luis Carlos Prestes, the great anti-fascist leader of Latin America, is still in prison in Brazil. His freedom would act as a great stimulus and inspiration to the peoples of all the Americas in forging national and Hemisphere unity against the Axis and its Fifth Column.

Throughout Latin America labor and the progressive forces of the people are requesting his immediate freedom. In our country, labor has not yet joined sufficiently in the campaign. This can be one of labor's greatest contributions to the Good Neighbor policy.

Resolutions and petitions asking for the freedom of Luis Carlos Prestes should be directed to Ambassador Carlos Martins of Brazil in Washington, D. C., and to President Getulio Vargas at Rio de Janeiro.

### Expect Big Rubber Supply from Colombia

AKRON, O., Jan. 5 (UP).—Ronald D. Peckington, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. plantation manager in Colombia, declared today a \$1,000,000 development of wild rubber in the South American country will produce many times the anticipated 2,000 tons a year.

"There is no limit to the rubber possibilities in Colombia," Peckington, who is home on leave, said.

"It will be necessary to move 20,000 Indians to the interior to accomplish the production, but it can be done."

Housing conditions and an air field must be completed by April, if the development is to be completed this year, he said.

### He Started and Put Out One Fire Too Many

BLOOMINGDALE, N. J., Jan. 4 (UP).—Fireman Thomas E. Anderson's nose for fires has resulted in his arrest on a charge of arson. Anderson used to baffle his fellow fire-fighters of the Bloomingdale volunteer fire company, because he got to the firehouse before alarms were turned in, and thus got to drive the truck.

He was arrested last night after a suspicious fire broke out in a summer pavilion on Oakwood Lake, causing \$500 damage. State police said his fingerprints matched those of the arsonist.

Actually, Salomon's main help to the Revolution was in the capacity of financier. He was a banker, trader and broker, and loaned or gave the Revolutionary government a total of \$658,007.43, according to incomplete records.

Salomon almost single-handedly kept up the bankrupt Revolutionary government's credit. The notebook of Robert Morris, superintendent of finance for the Continental Congress, shows "not less than 75 transactions in which Salomon advanced funds in one way or another."

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## Tashkent--From Daggers To Tanks

By Nikolai Virla (Correspondent for Pravda)

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—In Tashkent, the heart of Soviet Uzbekistan, which has become a vast center of culture, industry and higher military education, I attended a meeting of old Uzbeks convened by Usman Yusupov, the secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee of Uzbekistan.

Yusupov's audience consisted of handicraftsmen, tinmiths, tinkers and metal polishers. Many of them are remarkably skilled in the production of oriental wares which are distinguished by fine craftsmanship, and a wealth of imagination.

They are craftsmen who inherited the secret of production from their fathers and forefathers. Yusupov called upon the gathering to do their bit in helping all honest people who are fighting fascism. And before six months had passed I saw in Yusupov's office samples of daggers, swords and mortar parts made by these handicraftsmen who formerly had produced various oriental ornaments.

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## Sabotage Grows in Rumania

ISTANBUL, Jan. 3 (ICN).—Dependent wrecking of telephone and telegraph installations in Rumania has become more frequent of late and even the Rumanian press has had to comment on the sabotage. The papers report sabotage on telegraph lines, particularly in the rural districts. The cutting of cables and wires has become an every day occurrence.

Information received here shows that contact between Bucharest and the industrial districts, particularly Ploesti and Brashov, is frequently interrupted. Early in December the telegraph and telephone communications between Bucharest, Brashov and Arad were cut and they were restored only three days later. This was the sixth case in a single month of the cutting of Bucharest's communications with border districts.

Antonescu enacted a special law providing the death sentence for sabotage of telephone service. The local authorities bear full responsibility for the maintenance of the telephone and telegraph installations in their districts. The population of the towns and villages bear collective responsibility for all damage done to the installations, and the local authorities are empowered to impose a special levy to pay for the repairs.

All cases of telephone and telegraph sabotage are tried by military tribunals, foregoing the usual procedure. These measures apply also to children. The publication of this law however has not changed the situation and the newspapers continue to report on further sabotage.

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## Citizens in Michigan Rally Behind Nowak

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—The indictment of State Senator Stanley Nowak was unanimously condemned by a dozen speakers and 500 delegates to a mass defense conference at the Hotel Statler on Sunday, Jan. 3, and a committee was elected to serve until the labor legislator would be completely cleared of the federal charge of violation of a naturalization statute five years ago.

Congressman George Badowski of the 1st Michigan district was chosen honorary chairman of the defense committee and Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes of the UAW-CIO was named chairman. Vice-chairmen include State Senator Charles C. Diggs of the 3rd District, Professor John Shepard of the University of Michigan, Vice-President Richard T. Frankenstein of the UAW-CIO, Dr. K. Yatch who is Michigan Vice-President of the American Slav Congress, Chairman Percy Llewellyn of the UAW National Ford Council and Director C. Pat Quinn of the UAW competitive shop department. Dr. W. T. Osowski, President of the Michigan Slav Congress, was named secretary and Director Mort Furry of the State, County and Municipal Workers was named treasurer of the defense committee.

President Roosevelt was sent a telegram by the conference asking him to have the indictment against Senator Nowak dismissed "in the interest of national unity and effective prosecution of this war for victory over the forces of fascism."

### UNIONS AID DEFENSE

Additional contributions to the defense fund, now totaling almost \$3,000, were announced, including \$200 from Tool and Die Local 157, UAW-CIO, and \$100 from the Polish Committee for Defense of Senator Nowak.

The national aspects of the Nowak case were pointed out by Executive Secretary Abner Green, New York, of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. He ranked it with other celebrated labor cases and predicted that if this prosecution was not stopped there would be large-scale anti-labor raids like the Palmer raids under President Woodrow Wilson at the close of the last war.

Two clergymen, the Rev. Claude Williams of the Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Merrill Bates of the Grose Pointe Unitarian Church, gave their blessing to objectives of the conference.

State Senator Clarence Reid, Republican from the 18th District called Nowak the "Number 1 man in the Senate for labor and all good government" and predicted that he would be seated for a third term at Lansing tomorrow without difficulty.

In a rousing address Probate Judge Patrick H. O'Brien declared: "I was amazed and shocked by this indictment, which is an outrage not only against Senator Nowak but against every liberty-loving American. It is the plain duty of Attorney General Biddle to see that this indictment is quashed."

Addes, the auto workers' leader, asserted the predicament of labor organizations like Nowak and Harry Bridges "is caused by the fifth columnists in our nation," and that "if Nowak is railroaded the rest of labor's leadership will get the same treatment." The UAW-CIO, he pledged, will use all its influence to see that the indictment is dropped.

## Conference to Map Defense Of Schappes

Margaret Schlauch, professor at New York University will preside at a Conference Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10 at the Hotel Commodore called by the Schappes Defense Committee, 13 Astor Place, it was announced yesterday.

Among prominent speakers who will address the Conference in discussing the Schappes case and the issues involved are: Hon. Vito Marcantonio, Congressman of New York; Ferdinand Smith, Secretary of the National Maritime Union; CIO; Dorothy Brewster professor at Columbia University; Gerald Duffy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL; James McLeish, of the United Electrical, Radio, Machine Workers, CIO; and Jack Ryan of the New York Newspaper Guild, CIO.

Morris Schappes, former instructor at City College, faces two years' imprisonment on a charge of "perjury" as a result of the Coudert Committee's investigation into the New York school system.

"To allow a man like Morris Schappes to go to prison today is against all American principles of democracy," said Professor John Bridge, secretary of the Schappes Defense Committee. "Morris Schappes' record is that of a loyal citizen and an outstanding anti-fascist. His reputation for integrity was publicly confirmed by such a distinguished scholar as Dr. Morris Raphael Cohen, who testified for the defense."

## Rev. Harten Welcomes Davis



Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, Negro leader and pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, Brooklyn, is shown introducing Ben Davis, Jr., Negro Communist leader, to an audience of more than 1,200 in the church Sunday night. Davis spoke to the audience after the Rev. Harten's annual New Year sermon.

## 1,200 in B'klyn Hear Rev. Harten, Davis

Ben Davis, Jr., came to Brooklyn last Sunday night and Brooklyn won't forget it.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, Negro leader and pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, DeKalb and Franklin Aves., preached his annual New Year sermon to an audience of more than 1,200 residents of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

Following the sermon, which called upon Negroes to unite with the white people and labor for victory over the "Hitlers at home and abroad," Dr. Harten introduced Ben Davis, Jr., whom he actively supported for Congressman-at-Large during the last elections, for the principal address of the evening.

Dr. Harten emphasized that he was a Democrat and a New Dealer but that the Negro people must select their friends from all political parties. He attacked the Bilbo, Dixons and Talmadges as being no different than Northern reactionary Republicans. He declared that while he was not a Communist it must be recognized that that Party has contributed much toward the progress made in social and labor legislation and the advancement of the Negro people.

Davis, after being warmly received by the audience, stated that there are two arguments put forward today that must be answered. One was the statement that the Negro had no stake in this war, and the other that because of the war the Negro should do and say nothing about Jim Crow and other grievances. "Both these statements are lies that aid the enemy of our country," Davis exclaimed.

He proceeded to destroy the argument that the Japanese were the friends of the Negroes by describing their treatment of the Koreans and the Chinese. "And," he said, "if they so brutally treat people who so closely resemble them what would they do to us?"

Davis then described the advance the Negro people have made in this people's war which were only made by fighting. He lauded Captain Hugh Mulcair and his United

## Party Leaders Press For Marxist Education

A "scientific education" in Marxist thought should be the goal of every Communist Party member, latest instructions of the New York Committee of the Party declared. Branch organizers are advised to help members "find time" and "solve personal problems" in such a way as to make it possible for them to attend classes at the Workers School.

Signed by Israel Amter, chairman, and Gilbert Green, executive secretary of the state organization of the Communist Party, the instructions read as follows:

"The recent National Conference of the Party emphasized once again the importance of educating the membership in basic Marxist theory in order to understand fully the development of the war, and to fulfill the tasks of Communists to achieve victory. This important obligation ought to receive the attention of members and branches without delay.

"There is only one way to learn Marxism, and that is by reading and studying the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and by attending classes at the Workers School. Every member of the Party ought to strive to acquire a scientific education. Every branch organizer ought earnestly and wholeheartedly to stimulate and assist the members to do so, helping them

## OPA Head Raps La. Governor On Gas Ration

Price Administrator Leon Henderson yesterday denounced Gov. Sam H. Jones of Louisiana for encouraging violation of the gasoline rationing regulations as a "tragic disservice to the people of your state and to their sons who are fighting abroad."

Henderson's rebuke was a reply to a letter sent by Jones to the state OPA director and war price and rationing boards in which the Southern governor stated that gasoline rationing was foisted on Louisiana by "bureaucrats" and "eastern interests." The letter was a go-ahead signal to rationing boards to violate regulations.

"The plain purpose of your letter," Henderson wrote Jones, "is to influence our local boards to omit careful balancing of interests required by the regulations, and to issue gasoline coupons where the particular facts may not justify the action."

Jones' letter was sent to U. S. Goodman, state OPA administrator. The first paragraph of Jones' letter told ration boards: "Now that the eastern interests have imposed gasoline rationing in the states of plentiful gasoline it is up to us to make the best of a bad situation until the bureaucrats see fit to relax the harsh regulations." The governor told the ration boards to give holders of ration cards "the benefit of every doubt."

### GO-EASY POLICY

The content of the entire letter was to go-easy on regulations. Jones in typical defeatist fashion tried to pit the south against the eastern states in order to break the back of the government's gasoline rationing program.

Henderson's letter informed Jones that gasoline was being rationed in order to conserve rubber which is needed in battle and that his letter was an attempt to "undermine and destroy the administration of measures which the government has determined is essential to victory."

He quoted from the Baruch Report to show that the need for rubber and denied the distortion that "eastern interests" were behind rationing. "Your letter," he said, "with its innuendo that gasoline rationing will fall in Louisiana if the rationing plan is adhered to, together with your statements that gasoline rationing is unfair to the people of Louisiana and was imposed by 'eastern interests,' constitutes direct encouragement to violation of the regulations. Disregard of established law can never be in the best interests of government or the war effort. It is shocking, therefore, in the midst of war, to find the chief executive of a great state counsel such action on the part of loyal citizens and volunteers."

### Recover Body

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 5 (UP).—The body of Charles Cashman, 33, prominent Washington resident who was killed in the explosion of a 28-foot speedboat here Sunday, was recovered today from the Miami River.

Relatives identified the body. It was found several blocks from the dock on Biscayne Bay where the accident occurred.

Bert J. Coffey, executive secretary of the Brooklyn League to Abolish the Poll Tax, was called upon to deliver a report to the congregation on the progress of the fight against the poll tax by Dr. Harten. Coffey announced the Brooklyn Conference on the Poll Tax in Wartime for Thursday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M. at the chapel of the Church of the Saviour, 121 Pierpont St., and read the call which was sent to 300 organizations.

Dr. Harten closed the annual New Year's meeting of his congregation by announcing a rally in commemoration of the Emancipation Proclamation at Carnegie Hall, Feb. 10, and said: "You can be sure Ben Davis will be there!"

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Survivors of Norway's democratic fighters. Only album of its kind. Three 10 in. records in album K-114. \$2.75

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Sung by Ernest Busch and the Chorus of the 11th International Brigade in Spain. Three 10 in. records in album K-121 (with booklet). \$3.00

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## Death Takes a Holiday



This dramatic photo was made in Washington, D. C., just after Marie Davis tripped in front of an oncoming trolley car and was pinned beneath it. Quick work by the motorman stopped the car just before the wheels went over the woman. It took a rescue crew an hour before she could be freed. She was rushed to a hospital to determine whether she was badly injured.

## Pay Their Rent But Radiators Are Cold

Hot water taps and radiators have been so cold of late in Knickerbocker Village apartments that tenants got together last night to hear the management tell them the reasons why.

The privately operated project of 1,600 apartments on the lower East Side has been without hot water and heat due to slowness in installing coal stokers and grates by the Fred F. French Co. operators of the development.

P. Paine Edison, a vice-president of the French Co. has informed tenants that the stokers and grates will be installed next month. The central heating plant was changed to coal last August.

Pending the arrival of the stokers, the Office of Price Administration has allowed Knickerbocker Village an adequate supply of oil to keep apartments warm. However, tenants living in exposed northern apartments have found that heat

has been all too scant. Most tenants are aroused over the hot water situation.

Mrs. Blanche Brown, president of the Knickerbocker Village Tenants' Association, who called the meeting, said that the tenants are trying to determine the reasons for the absence of necessary services.

"You might call it a fact-finding meeting," she said. "We just want to know why we're not getting more hot water and heat, and whether anything can be done about it."

# Bargain News

Be a Helpful Neighbor—Serve the Cause of Labor—Say You Saw It in Bargain News

<b>Army and Navy</b> FULL LINE of leather aprons, sheepskin coats, windbreakers, hiking outfits. Get our prices first. GR. 5-3073. HUDSON, 105 Third Ave.	<b>Gifts &amp; Luggage</b> MILLER'S—149 W. 44th—Opp Times Sq. "Leftist" side of St. See "New York's Most Interesting Window."	<b>Men's Wear</b> HEYMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing. 84 Madison St., 11-12 Orchard. N. Y. C. Comradely attention.	<b>Physicians</b> DR. CHERNOFF, 221 Second Ave. 10 A.M.—7:30 P.M. Sun. 11-3 P.M. Phone: GR. 1-7671.
<b>Beauty Parlors</b> GOLDSTEIN'S, 221 E. 14th St. GR. 5-3253. Latest Fashion. Haircut. Permanent. 25 and 35. Also 2 items \$1.00.	<b>Halls for Rent</b> Pleasant and Comfortable Meeting Rooms for Rent SEATING 5 to 500 TOM MOONEY HALL 13 Astor Pl. • Call GR. 7-1430 Ask for Barney	<b>Moving and Storage</b> J. RANTINI—Lac. Long Distance Moving—Storage. Reasonable Rates. LIngh 4-3232.	<b>Restaurants</b> RUSSIAN SKAZKA Soviet-American Restaurant. Dinner... \$1.50. Late Snacks 10c. Beer and Wine. 17 Barrow St. • Tel. 2-9134.
<b>Dentists</b> DR. J. S. EFREMOFF Surgeon Dentist 147 Fourth Ave., cor. 14th St. Formerly at 88 Fifth Ave. Phone: AL. 4-3910	<b>Hotels</b> BANQUET DEPARTMENT of HOTEL DIPLOMAT 105 EAST 42nd STREET New York City BR. 2-3437-3438-3439	<b>Opticians and Optometrists</b> OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN UNION SQ. OPTICAL 347 FOURTH AVE. 13th & 14th Sts. Eyes Examined By OCULIST 104c. UNION SHOP Phone: GR. 7-7253 N. SHAFER, WM. VOGEL—Directors	<b>Little Vienna Restaurant</b> 39 W. 44th St. Tel. 2-33 & 2-33 Aves. Lunch 50c • Dinner \$2.00 PARTIES OUR SPECIALTY • MUSIC Tel. LO. 2-1747 • Open Sundays
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# The Key to Victory in 1943

By William Z. Foster

How soon the United Nations will win victory over the Axis depends directly upon how quickly Great Britain and the United States develop an all-out military offensive on the European continent. The fact that the two great English-speaking powers have not thrown their main land forces into action has been the limiting factor in the struggle of the United Nations for the past year. That this handicap be overcome swiftly is now doubly urgent in view of the blows being dealt Hitler by the Red Army in the East and the consequent opportunity to smash him from the West.



William Z. Foster

The Anglo-American offensive in Africa has only partially activated the land forces of Great Britain and the United States. The situation still remains one in which the Red Army is doing at least 90 per cent of the fighting in the key field of the war on the land; while huge forces of British, Canadian and American forces continue idle in the British Isles.

It is fortunate indeed that the Soviet Union has been strong

enough to bear this disproportionate share of the war burden; for otherwise the world would have been lost long since to the Nazi barbarians. The supreme need for our victory this year is to throw the Anglo-American land forces in full strength into head-on collision with Hitler's legions through a spear front in western or southern Europe.

On the sea, it is true, the Anglo-American navies are playing a very important part in the war. Their naval blockade of Europe is unquestionably doing Germany much damage; while keeping the sea lanes open to England and the USSR is also of vast importance. And in the Pacific, despite its terrific losses suffered in the incredible criminal stupidity of Pearl Harbor, the American Navy has been able to deal heavy blows against Japan and to slow up, if not stop altogether, that country's offensive. In the air, too, Great Britain and the United States, especially the former are delivering strong attacks against the Axis. The bombing of Cologne, Essen, Hamburg, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Turin, Milan, Genoa, Lille, and many other German, Italian and French cities has done very considerable damage to Axis production and morale.

But the decisive theatre of struggle against Nazi Germany,

our main enemy, is on the land. And it is exactly in this most vital sphere of all that Great Britain and the United States are doing the least. Even at this late date in the war they have not yet succeeded in developing any major land actions that even begin to compare with the gigantic struggles of the Red Army in the Eastern front. Military unreadiness on the part of the United States is a big factor in this Anglo-American failure so far to attack Hitler in full force; but it is not a decisive explanation. Policy also enters into it.

Authoritative military opinion (not to mention British and American mass sentiment) held widely the conviction that a big second front in Western Europe was possible for several months before the African offensive. What was needed to launch such a second front was a resolute policy of all-out offensive, on the Stalingrad model. But the British and American High Commands, just emerging from the period of enervating theories of defensive warfare and being hamstrung in their action by the opposition of large defeatist and business-as-usual elements at home, are still looking for ways to defeat Hitler without coming into head-on collision with his main forces and through dubious maneuverings with

treacherous fascist leaders.

One thing, at least is clear about the feasibility of the second front, which was long so ardently advocated—the main argument made against it by its opponents, that there was not enough available shipping, was blown sky-high by the fact that the Anglo-American African expedition assembled no less than 850 ships for its transport. The carrying capacity of this large number of ships would have been many times greater in the several hours trip across the English Channel than it was on the several days long voyage to North Africa.

The conquest of Northern Africa by the Anglo-American forces is vastly important because, among its many advantages, it blocks Hitler's approach to the Middle East, and cuts off valuable supplies of war materials. It also propels England and the United States definitely into heavy land fighting. But the limited African offensive must be only preliminary to a big invasion of Europe. Hitler is at present in an extremely difficult position, with his armies bled white on the eastern front. Were he now to face a million or more Anglo-American troops in western Europe, and this is quite within the range of their present

possibilities, his situation would indeed be desperate. The march to Berlin, from the west as well as the east, would be well on the way.

To expand the African offensive into, or to supplement it by, a full scale Anglo-American invasion of Europe is now the supreme need of the war. Hitler must be given no opportunity to recuperate from his huge losses in the east. In our military councils a resolute policy of the all-out offensive must prevail. And on the home front there must be a great drive to skyrocket war production to unheard-of heights and literally to deluge our own and our allied forces with the best of weapons. Coupled with this production drive, there must be an unceasing struggle carried on against the defeatist elements who are seeking insidiously to undermine the fighting spirit of our people by sniping at the President, by attacking organized labor, by breaking down price control, by fighting against the setting up of a centralized war economy, and by a hundred other treacherous means.

Hitler can be defeated in 1943 and the world menace of fascism obliterated, if the United States and Great Britain will fire into his armies with everything they have got.

## These 'Invincibles' Were Lucky



This long column of Nazis taken prisoner by the Red Army was luckier than thousands of other German soldiers—they are still alive. The number of Nazi prisoners taken by the Red Army is soaring toward the 100,000 mark as its offensive along the entire front continues to surge forward.

## YCL Joins In Victory Book Drive

By Carl Ross  
(State Chairman, Young Communist League of New York)

Our fighting forces in the training camps and on the battlefronts from New Guinea to North Africa deserve the best that the American people can give.

That they may have weapons to fight the enemy our nation is mobilizing its industrial might and manpower. But in this war ideas are also weapons; morale and knowledge is as important as bullets. Books that can give understanding and build morale are weapons that all of us can help arm our soldiers, sailors and marines with.

It is this fact that lends significance to the 1943 Victory Book Campaign for 10,000,000 volumes that has just been launched under the joint auspices of the American Library Association, the American Red Cross and the United Service Organizations.

The giving of these 10,000,000 gifts to the armed forces by the American people in the period of the next two months will be an important contribution for another reason. It is an act of solidarity by the people and labor with the fighting men, helping to build stronger the bonds between the people and their army. As such it is a natural link in all the manifold army welfare activities of the people.

Labor, through the pledged support of William Green of the AFL and Philip Murray of the CIO will join in the campaign.

The New York State Young Communist League calls upon its members and branches to join with labor and all other patriotic campaigns in giving the utmost support to the 1943 Victory Book Campaign.

Our goal will be 10,000 books to be collected through our branches and to be turned over to the community public libraries or other agencies that are sponsoring and supporting the campaign.

No time should be lost in getting under way. This is one of the tasks to be done to bring victory in 1943!

## Fuel Crisis Hits City's Public Bldgs.

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mon, and further "doubling up" is planned.

The city's largest oil orders yesterday were for the Housing Authority, which supplies heat for all city-owned housing projects the Department of Hospitals and the Department of Docks, the heaviest user of oil.

So far, Salmon said, he had encountered little difficulty.

But he is working on a very slim margin, anticipating the city's needs for only three days in advance.

One emergency case, where oil was supplied yesterday, was at the Branch Public Library, 487 W. 40th St. This institution needed 80 gallons of oil for the day, but had only 50 gallons on Monday. A delivery made yesterday kept the library open.

The biggest problem of oil consumption, however, remains that of supplying homes and apartments, for city institutions use only 1 1/2 per cent of the 640,000 barrels of fuel oil used daily in the city.

## Kills Husband

WARE, Mass., Jan. 5 (UP).—A District Judge today ordered Mrs. Beatrice St. Denis Bouvier, 27-year-old mother of three children, held without bail for trial in Superior Court on a murder charge in connection with the fatal shooting of her husband.

## '33 --- Key Date in New Indictments

The Government's second indictment of 28 fascist enemies of the war effort is a stern rebuke to United States Senators Wheeler and Taft, their defenders.

The rebuke is sharpened by the indictment of George A. Deatherage and four other seditionists—bringing the total indicted this week to 33.

The first indictment covers conspiratorial acts between 1940 and 1942.

The new indictment charges that the conspiracy against the United States began in 1933.

Nineteen thirty-three—the year Hitler took power!

The conspirators worked directly with the Nazi propaganda agency—World Service—at Erfurt, Germany, says the indictment. They reported to Erfurt through two of their members.

## FISH'S TIES WITH BERLIN

The indictment of Nazi propagandists comes like a storm cloud to Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York State.

Fish did the work of the same Nazi "World Service" agency. The "World Service" agency was connected with the "General League of German Anti-Communist Associations," which Hitler set up in Europe House, Berlin, in 1933.

This organization in turn set up an "International Committee to Combat the World Menace of Communism," with an American section.

Fish was a leading member of Hitler's "American Section."

The pro-Nazi Congressman helped distribute immense copies of the Nazi book, "Communism in Germany," with an introduction signed by Fish and other members of the "American Section of the International Committee to Combat the World Menace of Communism."

## HITLER'S BUREAU

Fish and his associates, said Earl Browder, in his "Victory—And After," were "openly acting as a branch office of Hitler's Berlin propaganda bureau."

Browder quotes these damning lines in his book.

The indictments have an ominous meaning also to Congressman Martin Dies, the fifth columnist's friend.

The indictments are disturbing also to Congressman Clare Hoffman of Michigan, vitriolic enemy of the labor movement and the Roosevelt War Administration, who let one of the arrested seditionists use his office for her work.

This enemy was Elizabeth Dilling, author of the Red Network.

William Randolph Hearst must also be uneasy. For Hearst, who visited Hitler in 1934, has used his press to boost some of the worst of these seditionists.

A calendar of the indicted seditionists' activities bears out Biddle's statement that the conspiracy began in 1933.

William Dudley Pelley, one of the re-indicted fascists, organized his "Silver Shirts" on January 30, 1933, the very day that Hitler seized power.

Gerald P. Winrod, the fascist leader from Wichita, Kansas, began attacking the Jewish people the same year. Then he went to Germany in 1934, and came back with funds for a fascist publishing house.

Those dates hold true for others.

## Brooklyn Boy Loses Life in Army Plane Crash

(By United Press)

Headquarters of the Eastern Defense Command and the First Army announced today the death of 2nd Lieut. C. B. Koster of 483 14th St., Brooklyn.

Lieut. Koster was killed when the Army observation plane he was flying crashed two days ago near Schuman, Pa., on a flight from Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., to Floyd Bennett Field, New York.

## Jewish Daily Lauds New Browder Book

(The following is reprinted from the "Jewish Courier," daily Jewish newspaper printed in Chicago.)

"THE FIFTH COLUMN, HITLER'S SECRET WEAPON"

For the past several years we have been hearing and reading in the newspapers the words "Fifth Column" in connection with Hitler's activities and victories. It is also known to us that the "Fifth Column" is an instrument that Hitler employs in various lands to realize his dreams of world domination.

But in reality I have not known whence and when the words "Fifth Column" were created, until last week when I casually got hold of a book called "Victory—And After" by Earl Browder. In this book the writer uncovers the sources and the time when these words were created. "It was in 1937," Browder writes, "that Hitler's invading forces were directed against Madrid to destroy the Spanish republic and make that city his vanquished capital of the second world war, when Hitler revealed the secret of his successes and secret weapon."

Hitler's method is to lure into his trap local people with capabilities which he utilizes for his purpose, in order to split the unity of that country and perpetrate various acts of sabotage against the government. In this manner he succeeded in employing the services of General Francisco Franco who led the Spanish Hitler revolution. One of Franco's generals in the Hitler trap revealed in a radio address how Madrid would be taken. He said that four columns, from the north, south, east and west will converge on that city, but that in Madrid proper there is a fifth column which will open the gates of the city and welcome the invaders. It was then that the words "Fifth Column" were born.

The fact is, Browder declares, that to break the Fifth Column means also to break Hitler's plans, dreams and ambitions. And if the Fifth Column is the secret of Hitler's victories in the occupied countries, it is at the same time the secret of his defeat on the Russian front where the Chamberlains, Petains and Coughlins, who conspired to enslave and destroy the world—were destroyed long ago. And if Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" and his mad ambitions have been welcomed so enthusiastically by the reactionaries, then Browder's book which proclaims world freedom and respect for human rights, a complete victory and durable peace—must be welcomed by all democratic, progressive and liberal thinking persons.

## Housewives Angered at Milk Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

milk. But I ask you, with the new increase, how can it be done?" For the Capozzi family, the new price increase will mean less food for grownups.

"I won't stop giving my children as much milk as I can," Mrs. Capozzi said, "but that means the rest of us will have to go without. It hurts me because my husband works hard, he's a construction worker, and needs good food."

In Kleinman's grocery store at 179 Second Ave., Mrs. Laura Silverman said that a dollar buys very little food these days. H. Kleinman, proprietor, said that his customers are taking the new increase with complaints. But they have to buy milk, it's a necessary food he said.

Store keepers have jumped their prices two cents, not one, he said. The dealers are making them do it.

"As usual, the retailers are getting nothing out of the new increase," he explained. He also predicted an increase in evaporated milk soon.

Mrs. Rose Boritz had signed a petition to Price Administrator Henderson asking for rationing and price enforcement. "But nothing has come of it," she sighed. "Oh, yes," she said, "they raised milk prices. What kind of a war are we fighting if we do not protect our children first?"

Most housewives did not see the connection, as yet, between the defeatists in Congress who are aiming to wreck price control and the milk increase. They all looked to the government to take care of such things Congressional reactionaries are using the grievances against the rising cost of living which they are responsible for, as an attack on the Administration. But housewives are confident in the government. They are bewildered about the increased cost of living.

Interviews with housewives brings home the realization that a real price control and rationing educational program has to be carried on among the population.

Yesterday the Greater New York Industrial Union Council called upon trade unions and consumers groups to protest the increase to director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes. Unions were urged to ask for the revocation of the price increase brought about by defeatists in the farm and economy bloc.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has announced a program to effect economies in milk distribution through "elimination of frills and reduction in special services." He said that all practical measures will be taken to lower the cost to consumers of this primary food.

## The Most Important Story of the Year!

Manifesto of the GERMAN UNDERGROUND

The people speak! Socialists, Liberals, Catholics, Communists organize to end

HITLER'S WAR!

APPEARS SUNDAY in THE WORKER

## Murray Offers Assistance in Transit Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

pression that he was not only hostile and antagonistic to the Union, and therefore, incapable of conducting negotiations with it in good faith, but that he is utterly indifferent to the needs and welfare of the employees whose fate he holds in his hands.

My judgment of Mr. Delaney's attitude and conduct has been confirmed by the National War Labor Board which, in a unanimous decision handed down on December 24, 1942, said concerning Mr. Delaney:

"The antagonistic attitude of the Chairman of the Board of Transportation toward the Union is well evidenced by the provocative statement which he released a few days after the employees appealed to the War Labor Board to take jurisdiction of the dispute. He was reported in the press as charging that the Union, by appealing to the War Labor Board, has repudiated its agreement with the City thereby releasing the City from any further obligation to observe the terms of its agreement with the Union."

"Clearly, the Union's attempt to determine whether or not the War Labor Board had any jurisdiction over its dispute with the Board of Transportation and its endeavor to get the Board to exercise whatever jurisdiction it might have was a legitimate and proper legal course for the Union to pursue. Such provocative statements as those of the Chairman of the Board of Transportation above referred to certainly are not conducive to harmonious relations between the City officials and the transit employees."

That the Transport Workers Union has refrained from making what in other times would be appropriate answer to Mr. Delaney's provocative action, is an eloquent testimonial of its responsibility, statesmanship and patriotism.

It must be as obvious to you, as it is to me, that the paramount interests of the people of the City of New York and the nation as a whole demand a prompt and satisfactory adjustment of the critical situation created by Mr. Delaney's provocative conduct. The Transport Workers Union has heretofore suggested that if further negotiation does not bring about an agreement, the matters in dispute be submitted to an impartial agency for adjustment and settlement. This suggestion commends itself to me as one which provides the avenue for a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the problem.

Accept my assurance that I shall at all times hold myself in readiness to lend whatever assistance I can to the effectuation of a peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of the current dispute between the Board of Transportation and the Transport Workers Union. May I therefore ask you to advise me at your earliest convenience of your disposition in the matter.

Very truly yours,

PHILIP MURRAY.

## Ohio River Flood Waters Recede Slowly

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 5 (UP).

The Ohio River fell slowly today from its near nine-foot above flood stage here as Indiana and Kentucky communities farther down the flooded river prepared to meet the destructive waters.

Residents of the flooded areas were advised by state health department officials to be vaccinated against typhoid. The department has shipped in enough vaccine for immunization of 10,000 persons.

## Green Warns Against 'Treacherous' Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

patriotic spirit shown by American workers by impairing their standards or by depriving them of their basic freedoms.

"It is up to you, the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, to impress these facts upon the members of the 78th Congress."

## WARNS OF 'TREACHEROUS' BILLS

The AFL leader warned that "treacherous measures," dressed in patriotic garb, would be "advanced by a few hostile members of Congress who are more concerned with dragging down labor standards than with winning the war."

Beyond combating these immediate threats, Green continued, labor must press for "enactment of an expanded social security program, inauguration of plans to keep post-war production up to present high levels and better treatment of the government's own badly neglected civilian employees."

The AFL legislative program also stresses the need for anti-poll tax legislation and for comprehensive rationing.

To the regret of many, the program does not refer to centralized economic and production planning, which was urged by the Toronto Convention of the AFL.

## REACTIONARY PRESSURE

Green's call for action to secure an expanded social security program struck a timely note, for reactionaries in Congress are turning heavy pressure on President Roosevelt to delete references to such "controversial issues" in his address to both Houses on Thursday.

These members regard as "revolutionary" the Social Security Plan prepared with the aid of the National Resources Board, which would greatly extend social security and unemployment insurance along the lines of England's Beveridge plan.

This is one example of what labor is facing in its fight for adequate war taxation. Unfortunately, reactionary influences of the AFL Executive Council are manifesting great concern about taxes on corporations and the President's \$25,000 ceiling on salaries. This cripples the effectiveness of the entire AFL program dealing with taxation.

The Democratic caucus this afternoon preserves a surface of

"unity" simply by avoiding controversial issues. Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas and Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts were automatically re-elected. McCormack, an administrative wheelhorse, was nominated by Cox of Georgia, who also nominated him last year. The Republicans also caucused and re-elected Joe Martin, the wily Massachusetts Congressman, as Minority Leader.

Martin, with usual adroitness, pledged "no partisan politics in the war effort." And then went on to speak of curbing "blanket powers and blanket checks." He indirectly threatened war on the \$25,000 salary limitation imposed by executive action.

The Illinois Republican delegation, dominated by the Chicago Tribune, held its own caucus before the regular party meeting.

The second point of a 30-point manifesto issued by the delegation contained warning signs of negotiated peace propaganda in its ambiguous language. It called for creation of a joint Congressional Committee "to study peace proposals, that peacekeepers might not become prisoners of public opinion."

## Can't Exhaust Russia, Says Nazi

LONDON, Jan. 5 (UP).—An Exchange Telegraph Agency dispatch said today that the military writer of the Brussels Zeitung, Nazi-published newspaper in Brussels, had admitted that "exhaustion of Russia appears impossible."

The writer was quoted as saying: "Last year's phenomenon has been repeated in supernatural fashion and the Russian hydra (monster of Greek mythology) again regrows its severed head. The horrifying tales of last winter still ring in our ears."

## Allied Unity Needed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UP).—British Ambassador Lord Halifax told a meeting of the United Nations Information Board today that the writing of the peace will demand the same unity among the allied powers as does the winning of the war.

## Your Federal Income Tax Form of Return to Be Used

No. 3 Form of Return

Persons subject to the Federal income tax must report their income to the Government on forms, or blanks, prescribed by regulations. These forms are obtainable from any collector of internal revenue, and generally from any bank. Special forms are designated for corporations, for partnerships, for trusts and fiduciaries, and for non-resident aliens. Farmers who keep no books of account on the accrual method must attach a special schedule to their return (Form 1040P). For individuals, two forms are used, depending upon the amount and source of income to be reported.

Form 1040: This form is intended for general use of individuals who are citizens of the United States, or residents in this country, whether citizens or not. It contains spaces to show the amount of income from various sources, deductions allowable, exemptions and credits and computation of tax liability. As most of the items require some explanation in order to be allowable,

the form also contains appropriate schedules to show in more detail how the income or the deductions are determined.

Form 1040A: This is a simplified report, which may, at the option of the taxpayer who makes his return on the cash basis, be filed instead of Form 1040 by citizens and residents whose gross income was \$3,000 or less during 1942, provided all this income consists wholly of one or more of the following: salary, wages, dividends, interest, or annuities. In using this form it is necessary only to enter the amount of gross income as shown, deduct the credit allowable for dependents, and insert the appropriate amount of tax in accordance with one's personal exemption status, as shown on the table on the reverse of the form. This form has no entries for deductions allowable, since the taxes indicated in the table on the back of the form are computed after taking into account what have been considered average deductions for persons of this income class.

A taxpayer should, therefore, consider carefully which form would be appropriate for his purposes. Whichever form is employed, all the information called for in the spaces should be inserted so far as applicable to the taxpayer, in order to avoid the expense to the Government, and the possible inconvenience to the taxpayer, of subsequent check and inquiry.

With each return form is a set of accompanying instructions, and these instructions should be carefully read by the taxpayer before making his return.

Returns for the calendar year 1942 must be filed not later than March 15, 1943. They may be filed by mailing to the collector of internal revenue of the appropriate district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the taxpayer. If the return is filed by mailing, it should be posted in ample time to reach the collector's office on or before March 15, 1943. Returns received later than the due date are subject to a penalty varying according to the lateness in filing.



# Opposition to Port Authority Back of Ryan Anti-CIO Blast

By George Morris

Behind the attack upon Harry Bridges which New York newspapers picked up from sources inspired by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, is an attack upon those in waterfront labor who are demanding authority and planning in the port of New York to bring its war efficiency to a maximum.

The presence of the West Coast CIO leader in New York and conferences with labor leaders here, was only in connection with the work of the Bridges Defense Committee which is conducting the legal fight against Attorney General Biddle's order to deport him.

Neither Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, nor any other CIO affiliate is seeking to organize longshoremen in New York. The Daily Worker established upon inquiry from every source.

The Longshoremen, the tiny four-page monthly printed paper of which the New York papers made much to base their stories, is issued by rank and file longshoremen members of Ryan's union. The first printed issue of the Longshoreman, for October, announced on its front page that its forerunner was the Shape Up, which for years has been the voice of the rank and file in Ryan's bureaucratically dominated union.

## WAR PROGRAM

The program of the paper is to bring the port of New York to a maximum of efficiency for the war effort. To that end the paper calls for an end to the wasteful shape-up system in hiring and institution of a hiring hall; a government port authority similar to the type that is operating to great advantage on the West Coast waterfronts; democracy in the IILA and cooperation of all waterfront unions to further the war's interest.

With apparent support of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the War Shipping Board, Ryan claims that there is "nothing need for a port authority nor a change in the hiring system."

## BLACKLIST THREAT

Ryan as well as shipping interests have been much disturbed by the vigorous exposures in the little but well-circulated paper of slowness and inefficiency in loading of munitions ships here. The attempt by Ryan to label the "Longshoreman" as "a subversive" is obviously an attempt to draw fire away from himself. Thus, Ryan would have the public believe that a "jurisdiction" dispute is brewing between a CIO and AFL union, when the real issue is the demand of the rank and file in his own organization for

a real win-the-war policy in their organization.

The importance newspapers attached to the absence of an editor's name and provision of only a box-office number in the Longshoreman, is equally groundless. Longshoremen active in the rank and file movement have for years had to hide their identity to be able to obtain work on the waterfront. Ryan's czarist control and collusion with the shipowners has made that unavoidable.

The story of T. P. Hayden in the Tuesday Sun, which was a pattern from other papers, is partly a rewrite of a story in the New York Times of Nov. 22. The latter, a dope story, referred to "shipping circles" that oppose any changes in the hiring system. An anonymous spokesman for these "circles" is quoted as in full agreement with Ryan.

The anonymous spokesman also opposed a waterfront "czar" claiming that conditions on the West Coast are "different."

## WHY RYAN ROARS

A review of the three issues of the Longshoreman that had appeared so far, shows why Ryan and shipowners are so anxious to squelch its effectiveness.

"Ship takes 25 days to load cargo," is the main head over the October issue. Underneath is a story of backtracking at a North River port. CIO stores deal with inadequate safety provisions at certain piers, which in one case caused death of other deficiencies and causes of loading slowdowns. Still another story is titled "Port Planning Brings Work to West Coast." Underneath is a picture of the advantages of a joint management-labor port committee.

"Whip the port into line," is the title of the editorial on October. "The port of New York can do this job—it must do this job. But it cannot be done on the basis of pre-war relationships existing in the industry," said the editorial. "It can only be accomplished by planning, by coordination and by cooperation."

## WHY SLOWDOWN

The November and December issues followed up with similar stories. The November issue cites more cases of slowdown in loading, compared to like work in pre-war days. The announcement by Land cutting down sand ballast gangs,



HARRY BRIDGES

called forth a blast against Ryan as a "Charlie McCarthy for the labor-hating Admiral." Other stories describe of manpower wastefulness in the shape-up system of hiring. The December issue has apparently proved most annoying to Ryan and the shipowners for it exposed the crawl in the loading pace of the Jacob Stevedoring Co. Calling attention to the company's far greater seal at loading in the 1937-38 days "when Nazi Germany was stocking up for war."

Other stories, coming from the very men who load the ships cited the utilization of valuable and risky shipping for toys and other unessential products.

## Furriers Meet Tomorrow to Fight Pay Cut

Citing the rising cost of living and President Roosevelt's order for wage stabilization, the Furriers Joint Council has called a special meeting of shop chairmen for tomorrow to oppose employer demands for a wage reduction.

The industry operates on a traditional plan whereby wage increases go into effect automatically in June, over and above those provided for in the agreement. These June increases in the past were rescinded in January when the season is at its lowest ebb.

The Joint Council, pointing to the increased cost of living, is opposing the rescinding of June increases. Instead, it proposes to employers that wages be raised to cope with rising living costs. The special meeting will be held tomorrow at 5 P. M. at Manhattan Center.

## Illness Chief Cause of Plant Absenteeism

Lack of child care centers, difficulties in marketing and shopping facilities, illness and other indications of inadequate community planning are causing six out of every 100 war production workers to remain away from their jobs daily.

This was the report issued Tuesday by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, based on a study of eight large plants covering 40,000 workers.

The report covered plants in the radio equipment, food products, foundry castings, airplane accessories, air compressors and electric power industries.

Absenteeism, according to the report, is usually confined to a small group within the plant, usually 15 per cent of the workers.

The day after pay day has the highest rate of absenteeism, according to the report, due frequently to difficulties in cashing checks. Problems of working mothers confronted with little or no child care centers and the lack of adjustment of marketing and service facilities for workers were other reasons given for absenteeism.

Mrs. Rosenberg pointed out that to achieve 100 per cent attendance on jobs, requires "many changes in habits, methods and routines, but they are necessary and should be made to speed the war effort."

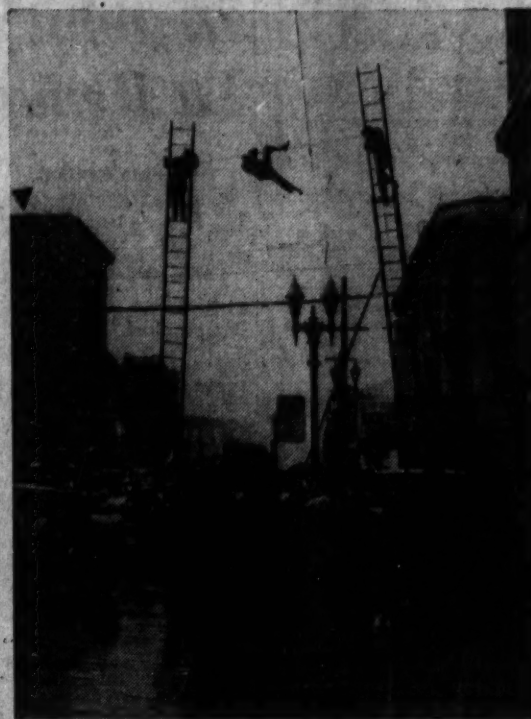
Change of schedule for laundry facilities, and shopping facilities, and improved hygienic conditions in plants are necessary to permit war workers to devote their maximum time to production, she said.

Mrs. Rosenberg urged labor-management committees, together with government, to help defense workers on the job.

She added that overly long hours have a tendency to increase absenteeism and thereby decrease total production.

**N. J. Girl Who Stabbed Father Freed by Jury**  
HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 5 (UP).—Laura Matris, 17-year-old high school student, was freed by the Grand Jury today in the fatal stabbing of her father, Frank Matris, while he was beating her mother on Dec. 27 in their East Rutherford home.

## Protested 'Rescue'



George "Mickey" Hallahan was a little obstinate when Oakland, Cal., firemen attempted to bring him down from the wires on which he was perched high over a downtown street. The had carrier refused to jump into a net, so the firemen climbed ladders and pushed him into it.

## Ford Instrument Pay Rise Okayed by WLB

The National War Labor Board has just approved wage increases totaling \$1,500,000 annually for workers at Ford Instrument Co., Queens war plant, James Lustig, organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, announced last night.

Lustig hailed the new agreement as a valuable instrument for improving production at the plant which handles important war orders for the U. S. Navy.

War Labor Board approval brings to a close negotiations which have been under way four months during which disrupters, including Trotskyites and Lovestonites, sought to exploit the delays by trying to interrupt production.

Proposals for stoppages were actually made on the floor of UE Local 425 to which Ford workers belong. A policy of refusing to work overtime was also urged. The Trotskyite paper, "Labor Action," which incites against the war, was distributed regularly.

## REJECT DEFEATISM

Led by President Paul Bruno, the local rejected all the defeatist proposals, however, and union management and the U. S. Navy worked together to gain a speedy settlement, particularly in the weeks after an award had been handed down by Moses Shapiro, arbitrator selected by the local and the Ford Company.

The contract, which is retroactive to Oct. 1, brings 10-cent an hour increases to the majority of the plant's 6,000 workers and some will receive as much as 20-cent-an-hour raises, Lustig said.

He estimates that only about 150 of the highest paid, who were already at the top of their classifications and whose maximums were not lifted, will not benefit.

A 10 per cent step-up was obtained on all starting rates and a 70-cent an hour base rate is set for all new workers, except learners, whose base rate remains at 65 cents an hour.

The contract includes an escalator clause which Lustig described as one of the best in the East and in the industry. Workers are guaranteed a 5-cent increase from the base rate every two months for eight months and every three months after that they get another nickel until they reach the top of their classification.

**ENTHUSIASTICALLY ACCEPTED**  
Provisions in the old contract, including union shop, check-off, sick leave and vacations, are renewed in the new agreement, which has been enthusiastically accepted by the Local 425 membership.

The contract could have been put into effect much more speedily, probably even before WLB approval became mandatory, Lustig said, if it hadn't been for the influence of disrupters when original demands were proposed.

He blamed the trickery of defeatists for the adoption of "unrealistic and unrealistic demands" which, he said, "were not put forward in good faith and misled the shop."

Originally, the local was demanding a flat 20-cent an hour increase including a 20-cent rise in the starting pay.

During the negotiations, Lustig said, certain elements called for a "holiday," really a stoppage, "to bring pressure on management." The union leader said that this originated with Trotskyites who were sending up a trial balloon which they hoped would develop into a strike.

**REJECT 'PRESSURE'**  
Both this and the proposal to refuse to work overtime (also presented as a "pressure method") were rejected by men and women who realized their production was needed for the war against the Axis. However, the defeatists ef-

## Attack on Hoffman Aimed at Poletti

Unprecedented baiting of ex-Governor Charles Poletti by the appeasement press because he freed a jailed trade unionist, was seen yesterday as a springboard for a concerted drive against organized labor and the New Deal in this state.

Poison-pen Westbrook Pegler joined the outcry of the Journal-American and other reactionary newspapers which has assumed proportions of a character assassination campaign against Poletti and outstanding trade union leaders.

Poletti granted executive clemency to Alexander Hoffman, general manager of the Cleaners and Dyers Union, Local 239, CIO, who was arrested on charges growing out of an organizing drive at Kent Stores, Inc., only non-union chain in the metropolis area.

## DECISION AGAINST KENT

Even as the press attack started, the State Labor-Relations Board handed down a sweeping decision against the Kent stores, fully verifying the union's charges of anti-labor activities by the concern.

Ignoring the facts and findings of the SLRB, Pegler, the Journal-American and World-Telegram are trying to work up a lynch spirit against Poletti, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to which Hoffman's local is affiliated, and organized labor.

Poletti is the outstanding pro-war Democrat in the State, having polled the largest number of votes in the recent election as a result of organized labor's united backing of him through both the Democratic Party and the American Labor Party.

The newspaper attack on him, which was seen as an effort to destroy his influence as the Democratic leader, in line with the recent conspiracy in the state Democratic

machine against President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Poletti, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, noosed out by a narrow margin, is the symbol of President Roosevelt's pro-war and New Deal policies in New York.

## DRIVE ON POLETTI

An interesting sidelight on the continuation of the campaign against President Roosevelt's leadership of the New York Democratic Party, which Poletti represents, was seen in the criticism of Poletti by the Queen's organization Democrats.

Poletti was under attack for having failed to appoint a successor to Charles S. Colden, present Supreme Court Justice who vacated his office as Queens County Judge for the higher position. Queens Democrats charged that Poletti's failure to appoint a successor to Colden means that a Republican will now get the post. It was, in Queens, that Hoffman and the other union leaders were tried and sentenced.

The New Deal leader granted executive clemency after unions and employers in the cleaning and dyeing industry urged the release of the jailed trade unionist, pointing to Hoffman's contributions in improving the conditions in the trade and his mobilization of the whole industry for furthering the war effort.

The SLRB decision against the firm, finding it guilty of numerous illegal anti-labor acts, gave added point to Poletti's act of clemency, which noted Hoffman's reputation for honesty and integrity.

## Production Headache Faces WPB Meeting

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A number of big headaches confronted the high officials who are members of the War Production Board as they met today in their first meeting of the New Year.

WPB officials described the immediate difficulties which came up today as "conflicts between the most items in the program."

Here is what they mean. There are now five major "must" programs: planes, merchant ships, escort vessels, high octane gas and synthetic rubber.

These programs have taken precedence over all others, and there have been sharp reductions in orders for tanks and other ordnance items with the result that many factories, much valuable equipment and thousands of workers aren't being used.

**CONFLICT IN DEMAND**  
But now there are a series of sharp conflicts between the demands for these highly important but un-integrated programs.

For example, certain types of machines are said to be needed both for making synthetic rubber and for aviation gas.

Rubber Director William Jeffers wants all the equipment he can get for the rubber program, while Petroleum Coordinator Harold Ickes is asking for the same equipment for the gas program.

It is a fantastic kind of conflict because both rubber and aviation gas are absolutely essential for the production program and particularly for aircraft which now ranks very high on the "must" list. Without one or the other, the whole aircraft program wouldn't be worth very much.

This same kind of competition is also going on in connection with raw materials and machine tools of all kinds. And it is this general problem which was raised before the representatives of the Army, Navy, Land Lease, board of economic warfare and other agencies who constitute the War Production Board by Chairman Donald Nelson.

## WILSON IN CHARGE

Observers here point out that as long as there is a multiplicity of agencies sharing responsibility without anyone in charge there will be confusion and competition.

It is this simple fact which is said to have forced Wilson and other high officials to the conclusion that the Tolson-Pepper Bill for centralized planning and control of production is necessary.

Other problems which came before the WPB meeting today included the jurisdictional boundaries between Nelson and Food Administrator Wickard in regards to food output and between Ickes and Nelson on some aspects of oil production.

Still another, and perhaps the most important, of the jurisdictional conflicts between agencies is that between WPB and the Army for control of the arms program.

While the board which heads WPB has plenty of big names, it does not actually make big decisions and is essentially a group for talking things over.

## Anglo-AFL Labor Body to Meet Jan. 18

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—AFL President William Green announced today that the first meeting of the Anglo-American Labor Committee will be held in Miami, Fla., coincidentally with the forthcoming Winter session of the AFL Executive Council which opens there on Jan. 18.

Green received a cablegram today from Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, accepting his invitation to bring the British labor delegation to Miami at that time.

Citrine heads the British delegation which is expected to leave England within the next few days for the trip here.

The Anglo-American Labor Committee has been severely criticized by the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods because it has excluded the powerful Soviet Trade Unions and because it represents only the AFL in the United States.

## Tyrone Power Begins Career in Marine Corps

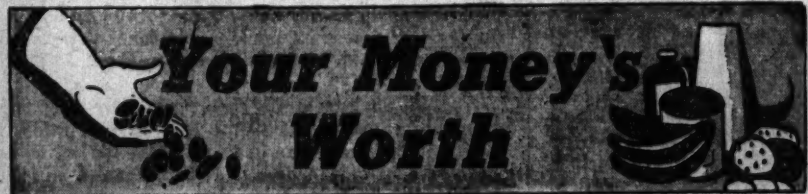
(San Diego, Cal., Jan. 5 (UP))

Film star Tyrone Power, hero of many a swashbuckling role, began seven weeks' preliminary training as a private in the Marine Corps here.

He had been on inactive duty since his enlistment in August. Power, a private pilot, has asked for glider training after completion of training at the Marine base.

## We Need Your Help

Key Cogs in the Wheel. . . Your aid as a Volunteer research and reference worker in the Daily Worker means a better, a more stirring paper for victory. We need such volunteers now. Apply any day 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. at the Daily Worker Library, 8th floor, 35 E. 12th St.



## First Aid For Vitamins:

Here are four first-aid rules for saving vitamins in food:

1. Don't crush or bruise.
2. Don't soak.
3. Keep cold until ready to cook or eat.
4. Use quickly when prepared.

Here are more detailed suggestions:

Make raw salad or slaw as a last-minute job. Vitamin C gets away faster from foods peeled or cut.

When you cook vegetables, use as little water as possible. Add salt to cooking water at the start, to help hold the vitamin C.

Cook quickly whenever you can. Put vegetables into boiling water, and bring the water back to boil-point fast.

Cook vegetables until just tender—but no longer.

Stir vegetables only when you must. If you stir you mix air into the food and that destroys some of the vitamins.

Do not add soda when you cook green vegetables. The soda destroys thiamine and vitamin C.

Do not thaw frozen vegetables before you cook them.

Serve raw frozen foods, such as fruits, at once, before thawing.

Since cooking water takes up some of the vitamins and also minerals, it is good food. So, don't pour cooking water down the sink.

## Less Essential Foods:

Head lettuce, green peppers, asparagus, artichokes, cantaloupe, cucumbers, cauliflower, eggplant, watermelons and bleached celery have been designated by the Department of Agriculture as "less essential vegetables" under the wartime food program and will be harder to find in the markets.

## One City Becomes Food Conscious

Effective community programs aiding war workers to adjust food habits to war conditions are being undertaken by nutrition committees in many sections of the country, reports the War Production Board.

One of the test areas where various types of programs have been undertaken is in Richmond, Virginia.

An active industrial program was planned by the industrial nutrition sub-committee. In one factory, the president and secretary of the local union promised hearty cooperation. A speaker was invited to attend a union meeting and plan the program which was given the endorsement of the union members.

Food models of good and poor meals were displayed at the meeting. These displays showed the difference in cost between the poor and good lunch, which was four cents. Due to the interest of union members, the models were also displayed in the factory cafeteria. Men workers showed so much interest that copies of the menus and recipes were provided at their request.

The menus for the poor meals were as follows:

## BREAKFAST

POOR: Fried potatoes, Pine, Corn syrup, Coffee-sugar, GOOD: Orange, Oatmeal and Milk, Whole wheat toast, Eggs, Butter, Coffee.

## LUNCH

POOR: 2 Bologna sandwiches (white bread), Bottle soda pop, Five-cent candy bar, GOOD: Vegetable soup, Cheese, tomato, and lettuce sandwich (whole wheat), Glass of Milk, Apple.

## DINNER

POOR: Salt pork, Boiled cabbage, White bread, Butter, Layer Cake, GOOD: Hamburger, Baked potato, Creamed corn, Tomato, Enriched white bread, Baked custard, Beverage as desired, White bread not enriched.

The bread arranged a time and meeting place for a series of nutrition classes and a poster was set up in the cafeteria inviting members to enroll with the union secretary. Three classes of 20 each were formed as the result of this nutrition program.

Three thousand nutrition posters were used throughout Richmond in grocery stores, meat markets, department stores, factories and schools. Some of these were secured from Nutrition Division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. Posters were also made by talented Richmond residents. The poster which won the poster contest bore the slogan "Food Is Power."

Representatives of some 68 organizations and agencies cooperated with the Richmond Nutrition Council in their community nutrition program. There was a total of 2,530 women who attended the nutrition lecture series; 1,478 women received Standard Nutrition certificates, and 987 women subscribed to the Home Study Course.

That the nutrition education program had an effect in improving food habits was indicated by a survey of the grocery stores. Improvement in food habits was particularly marked in the demonstration areas where nutrition programs had been conducted. Increases were marked in the sale of milk, citrus fruit, other fruits, dried fruit and fruit juice, tomatoes and tomato juice, vegetables and whole grain breads.

## Today's Recipes . .

### BREAKFAST

Orange Juice, Cooked cereal with top milk, Toasted English Muffins, Marmalade, Coffee or Milk.

### LUNCH

\*Tomato Aspic, Meat sandwich, Enriched bread, Apple sauce, Cocoa.

### DINNER

Liver and bacon, Fried Onions, Mashed potatoes, Cauliflower, Green salad, Spice cake, Tea or Milk.

**\*TOMATO ASPIC SALAD**  
2 cups tomato juice, 1/2 tsp all spice, 1 tsp prepared mustard, 1/2 tsp Worcestershire Sauce, 1 and a half the gelatin, Juice of half lemon, 1 tsp sugar, 1/2 tsp salt, Pepper, 1/4 cup cold water.

Heat the tomato juice with the spice, mustard, sugar, salt and pepper. When boiling add Worcestershire sauce, lemon juice and gelatin which has been softened in cold water. Strain and pour into individual salad molds which have been oiled or rinsed with cold water. Chill until firm in refrigerator.

Unmold and serve with mayonnaise.

## Jersey Prices Watched:

Some merchants in two New Jersey towns who may think that the resignation of Leon Henderson is a signal for the collapse of price control are in for a surprise.

For the Local War Price and Rationing Boards in Elizabeth and Westfield, New Jersey, have gone in for price checking in order to stop any such attempts. They've asked the consumer committees of their local defense councils to keep a constant check on retail prices.

Apparently a new surge in price increases led to this decision.



## Said the Gob to the British Sailor; 'We Both Can Fight...'

By ART SHIELDS

A friendly argument was going on in a Times Square cafe between a British sailor and an American gob when this reporter came along yesterday.

"We sank the Bismarck, you know," said the Englishman, a young lad from Plymouth.

"And we won the Coral Sea battle," said the American, a farm boy from Ohio.

"We beat the Kaiser at Jutland," retorted the Englishman.

"And we beat the submarines with our depth bombs in that war," came back the lad from the Buckeye State.

So far the score was even. The American tried a new tack. "What do you think of our boxers?" he asked.

"They are good," the Plymouth boy conceded. "Joe Louis is good."

"Good, sure they're good," said the American. "They're the best in the world."

"Maybe," said the Englishman, "but did you ever hear of a man called Fitzsimmons—Bob Fitzsimmons?"

"I sure have," said the Ohio boy. "Only America could grow a fighter like Fitz."

"Ye-es," drawled the Englishman, "well I guess, my friend, the drinks are on you. We grew Bob in Cornwall on our own little island."

And the American laughed in a comradely way as he bought the next round and said: "O.K., mate, we both can fight, and we're fighting together."

## Owners Meet With Landis On Travel

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (UP).—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis reveals today the conditions under which the major leagues will be permitted to continue war-time operations.

He reached an agreement with Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman a week ago on the type of schedule the majors would play in 1943 and the manner in which spring training would be conducted. The nature of the agreement has not been revealed even to American and National League presidents William Harridge and Ford Frick.

Landis obtained from President Roosevelt a year ago the "Green Light" letter approving major league play last season. A conditional "go" has been provided by Eastman for the new season.

The reluctance of the two Chicago clubs, the Cubs and White Sox, to go ahead with a survey of facilities at French Lick, Ind., tentatively selected for their spring training after a proposed trip to California were cancelled, was taken as a "tip" that all teams may be told to train at home. French Lick is 278 miles from Chicago and some observers did not believe even that much travel would be permitted.

The only sound basis for any speculation was a "model" 140 game schedule distributed for club representatives to study.

Under this schedule, the season would open April 27 and close Sept. 26. The majors' meeting in December had set April 13 as opening day for a 154-game schedule. A 140 game schedule was tried in 1919, and abandoned.

American League President Harridge said most baseball officials were opposed to a 140-game schedule.

"The April 27 opening is satisfactory," he said, "but I believe most of the club owners in both leagues want to play 154 games. We can do that and still stay within the date limitations of the shorter schedule by increasing the number of our double-headers."

## Tonight at the Garden:

## St. John's and NYU Must Win To Remain Met Cage Leaders

By PHIL GORDON

The two top basketball teams in New York City, St. John's and NYU, take the court tonight at the Garden against a couple of traditional foes—City College and Penn State respectively—with hopes of consolidating their claims upon the metropolitan title. The Indians and Violets must win to maintain their leadership of the city, as Fordham, fresh from a sensational win over Rhode Island, and fast improving LIU, threaten to overtake them should they lose.

The double header inaugurates the annual met round robin series. The Beavers are the defending metropolitan champions. In winning seventeen out of nineteen last year, Nat Holman's proteges were unbeaten on the New York courts, beating St. John's, Fordham, Brooklyn, Manhattan, St. Francis, NYU and LIU in that order.

Their rivalry with the St. John's Indians is of course one of the keenest the metropolitan competition has developed. Their meeting tonight is the twenty-second of a series that dates back to the 1914-

## St. John's and NYU to Win Sez Nat

St. John's should take their first game in three years from City College tonight, predicts sports editor, Nat Low. But although, on paper, the Indians look far superior to the Beavers, City always rises to the occasion and the game will definitely not be a runaway.

In the other contest, unbeaten NYU should take the Penn State Lions with about five points to spare.

15 season. The rivalry has been evenly waged over the years as it has been bitter. The Redmen enjoy a 11 to 10 advantage though the Beavers won the last two. The game last year was a thriller with City's youngsters winning in the last seconds by a 48 to 46 count. Since Joe Lapchick was installed as the St. John's coach the teams have evenly divided six games.

St. John's and NYU (the Violets) meet Manhattan in another intracity game in the Garden on Saturday are the popular pre-season favorites for the title, but it will take only one defeat for either of them to upset the balance of power. The Redmen, with interseasonal victories over Oklahoma and Tennessee have played impressively in the Garden thus far.

Interest tonight will center upon the defense the Beavers throw up against the mastodon Harry Boykoff, the City's highest scorer thus far with 36 points. No opposing team has been able to hold him but City adherents are hopeful that Nat Holman can devise a defense against his most effective shot, the short "pop" from foul line range. Harry throws this one from over his head.

The Beavers have played spottily thus far, but their last two games, against Mitchell Field and Geneva were impressive sixty point triumphs. It is a matter of record too that the Beavers always play their best basketball against their home town opponents. Joe Lapchick is supposed to be particularly apprehensive about Everett Frestone, the sophomore scorer.

## NYU STREAK ENDANGERED

In the other game the Violets put their seven game winning streak on the line against a team that has been consistently troublesome to them. The Nitany Lions from Penn State have won two of the last three from the Violets and four out of five through the years. Last year's game played at Penn State was won by the Nitany Lions, 43 to 33. The year before they beat the New Yorkers on the Heights Gym floor, 47 to 34, one of the few defeats the Violets have suffered.

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## Cage Line-Ups for Tonight's Garden Games

FIRST GAME: 8:15 P.M.			
No.	N. Y. UNIVERSITY	Position	PENN STATE
4	Al Grunert	Left Forward	Herschel Baltimore
16	Jerome Fleishman	Right Forward	Jack Biery
5	John Regan	Center	Dave Hornstein
8	Sam Miele	Left Guard	John Egli
9	Stan Miele	Right Guard	Robert Deck
N. Y. U. RESERVES: Robert Maher (2), Charles Maher (3), John Simmons (11), Harry Leggett (13), Herb Weisman (17), Irving Rifkin (20).			
PENN STATE RESERVES: James Lawther (4), Israel Zelitch (5), Stan Von Nicks (6), Merlin Stahley (12), Sidney Cohen (17), Larry Gent (3).			

ferred there in recent years. Like all of Johnny Lawther's teams (he was at Westminster before he switched to State College) this year's Lion outfit emphasizes height. None of the regulars is less than six feet tall, and the giant of the center, at six feet five inches, Herschel Baltimore, last year's high scorer, is six feet four, and co-captain John Egli is six feet three. The most discussed member of the troupe however is a freshman newcomer, John Biery, from Franklin, Pa. He won a starting place with a scoring spree against Susquehanna College when his twenty-two points created a new State College scoring record for one game. The Staters have won three in a row, from W. & J. and Bucknell in addition to Susquehanna. Though Howard Cann expects the Lions to throw a zone defense against the Violets, he plans no lineup changes because of it. The driving Ray Lumpkin has replaced Johnny Simmons in the starting lineup, but that is a reward for his recent spectacular play. Lumpkin, tremendously aggressive, is one of the several fine sophomore players introduced on the New York courts this year. The Violets have another in Jerry Fleishman who is currently the team's high scorer. The eleven field goals he scored against Washington State last week was a game record (regular season) until Fordham's Tony Karpovich pegged in fourteen against Rhode Island State.

## Taking the Place of the Men



With the men going off to the Army, the girls have been taking over their jobs. Taking them over in the factory, on the farm, in the shops and elsewhere—including the job which has always been held by the big, blonde and bronzed he-man lifeguard.

Photo above shows one of the first of the new girl lifeguards at a beach in Venice, California. . . . She's Mary Donovan, who is a splendid swimmer. . . . We think we'll go out there to take a crack at drowning.

## Louis Taught Montgomery To Vary Boxing Attack

It was Joe Louis who helped make Bob Montgomery a formidable lightweight. The Philadelphia Negro fighter who opposes Chester Rico, of the Bronx, in fifteen-round match at Madison Square Garden on Friday night, was a guest at Joe's farm in Utica, Mich., a few years ago and he has profited well from the lessons taught him at the time by the heavyweight champion.

"I used to be strictly a head-puncher," says Montgomery. "Then Joe Louis explained to me how important body punching could be. He told me: 'You can't hurt your hands when you hit 'em in the body and besides you can wear a man down faster by that sort of punching than you can by always trying for the head.'"

"In my first several fights after my visit with Louis I became The Philadelphia man in boxing professionally close to five years strictly a body-puncher but that wasn't any good. I forgot that Joe had also advised me to shoot for the head when I saw a sure opening. Then one day I remembered what he said and after that, if I must say so myself, I did pretty good."

Montgomery enjoys one decided advantage over Rico: experience.

## LOW DOWN -

Diary of a Sports Columnist on a Very, Very, Very Busy Day

NAT LOW

Diary of a sports columnist on a busy day. Up early—eleven o'clock—fall out of bed and turn the radio on. Nasal voice of a "political commentator" speaking. Still half asleep, the stupidity of the guy soon enough rouses you and you look around for a bat with which to smash the radio to bits. . . .

The voice is speaking: "Trouble lies ahead in relations between the United Nations. . . . Britain and the United States have committed themselves to the defeat of Nazi Germany on German soil. . . . But Russia—they have nothing of the kind. . . . In Stalin's recent speech, he said: 'We will fight till the last German is driven off Soviet soil. . . .'"

From this, the half-witted commentator concluded that the Russians therefore are not to be trusted, that they may cease fighting once they have driven Hitler's men off their land.

Damn! And they call this freedom of expression. You turn the thing off and go out for breakfast with your favorite paper underneath your arm.

In the office, looking over the mail. The regular press releases from the basketball, fight and soccer people. A couple of pan letters and one fan letter. You read the first two hurriedly then linger over the latter—finally get around to the morning and afternoon papers.

First the war news, the political news and finally, when all that is done with—a quick turn to the sports pages to see what's cooking.

You look and look and look—and still find nothing, so you come to the conclusion that nothing is cooking. So you toss the papers away in disgust and light up the pipe (not the one we swiped from Milton Howard—the other one).

Go in for the wire copy in the teletype room. Linger over the war dispatches from the Soviet Union—get that wonderful feeling all over again as you read of the smashing Red Army offensive. . . .

1 P.M.—Freddie Ellis comes in. "H'ya kid, howya feeling?" The same salutation every day. You return it in the very same way, and then Freddie says, "Coming down for a cup of coffee?" and you say sure, let's go and down you go, picking up Del on the way out.

2 P.M.—Still haven't started on the page—stroll around the city room bargaining for Guest Columns. . . . To Art Shields—"Say Art, how about that column you promised. . . ." Our veteran labor reporter smiles and says, "I'll have it ready in a couple of days. . . ."

2:30 P.M.—Call Mike Gold—"Mike, how about that guest column?" . . . Same answer. . . . Be ready soon. . . .

3 P.M.—The page is starting to haunt us—decide we need another cup of coffee to get us started so down to Benny's again. . . . Get a check for 65 cents. . . . Complain to Sophie, the proprietor, "65 cents? What for? All I had was soup, a plate of roast chicken, potatoes, salad, coffee and pie and a cigar. . . . Robbery, that's what it is. . . . robbery. . . ."

3:30 P.M.—The page still is empty so we regretfully start working. . . . Yell to Phil Gordon, our assistant. . . . "How about a basketball story?—for tonight's games. . . ."

We look over our dummy. . . . No ads—a whole page to fill up. . . . Ah, me. . . .

Start working—a phone call, two phone calls, three phone calls. . . . "Howya feeling, Nat? That's good—say, incidentally, you're not using those two comps for tomorrow's game, are you?"

Those tickets again, more friends than enemies trying to divvy up two tix a week to about 50 basketball fans. . . .

Art Shields strolls in—"Here's a little piece I got last night—might be able to use it. . . . The little piece happens to be a fine story of two sailors—it's on the outside corner of this page. . . . "Gee, thanks, Art. . . . swell stuff."

4:30 P.M.—Late war bulletins from Moscow come in. . . .

Oakley Johnson lets out a mild whoop. . . . "Red Army has captured Nalchik and two other important places. . . ."

Everyone smiles happily—you go back to your office and tell the girls—Edith Anderson and Helen Cole of the feature page—the good news. . . .

Freddie Ellis again. . . . How about a cup of coffee kid? "Sorry, we've been down three times. . . ." Our cartoonist changes the subject. . . . "Who's going to win the fight Friday. . . ." Montgomery or Rico—you haven't given it much thought so diplomatically get Freddie onto another track, and he takes the hint and drops the subject. . . .

5 P.M.—You've got most of the page down to the composing room but still haven't got a column. . . . Start bothering everybody around once again. . . . "Ain't got a column—how about a guest column Johnny?" . . . Johnny Meldon, our city editor, swamped with work—he looks at us evilly—"Guest column, huh? Suppose you'll give me a by-line too?"

We trudge back to our typewriter, put in some blank copy paper, look at all that white space and feel kinda sick inside. . . . Think, think, think, think. . . . No go—not a single idea for a column. . . .

Get desperate—the composing room foreman calls up. . . . "Low, your column isn't down. . . . For heavens sake, don't be late again, will ya?"

So you wanna be a sports editor, huh? . . .

## Dodgers Will Train at Yale

The Brooklyn Dodgers will train at Yale University unless the Army decides to use the site, John McDonald, former secretary of the club said yesterday.

McDonald, vice president and general manager of the Montreal Royals, said he had inspected the location and found it ideal for both clubs to use. He said he probably would not hear the Army's decision until later this month.

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16 times . . . . . 2.50  
17 times . . . . . 2.65  
18 times . . . . . 2.80  
19 times . . . . . 2.95  
20 times . . . . . 3.10  
21 times . . . . . 3.25  
22 times . . . . . 3.40  
23 times . . . . . 3.55  
24 times . . . . . 3.70  
25 times . . . . . 3.85  
26 times . . . . . 4.00  
27 times . . . . . 4.15  
28 times . . . . . 4.30  
29 times . . . . . 4.45  
30 times . . . . . 4.60  
31 times . . . . . 4.75  
32 times . . . . . 4.90  
33 times . . . . . 5.05  
34 times . . . . . 5.20  
35 times . . . . . 5.35  
36 times . . . . . 5.50  
37 times . . . . . 5.65  
38 times . . . . . 5.80  
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98 times . . . . . 14.80  
99 times . . . . . 14.95  
100 times . . . . . 15.10

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**ALENINA MEMPHIS**

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Flag 36" x 24" and cast of American Eagle

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## THE COVER-UP



## N.Y. Needs Planning, Too

THE New York City Council and administration ought to get down to some serious planning on a local scale to meet the ever mounting number of emergencies that an average family confronts these days. The regional Manpower Commission Office has released some facts, as a result of a survey, showing that the "insignificant" difficulties in homes are syphoning tremendous energy from the assembly line.

The commission's survey in the New York area disclosed that six out of every 100 workers in important war plants are absent from work daily. Illness is the chief cause. Absenteeism among women is higher. Other chief causes for absence are caring for children, cashing a salary check and inability to shop at night. What is behind those "little" troubles that cause such great loss to the war effort?

Homes are getting colder—in some cases for lack of fuel oil, but in most cases, because unscrupulous landlords take advantage of the situation on false grounds, to profit from it. At many plants hygienic and sanitary requirements are flagrantly neglected with the employer hiding behind the "war effort." Factory canteens in many cases are scandalous.

Absence of price control and all-round rationing is making shopping a special experience. It takes a good part of a day to find the stores that have what you want and at prices closer to a worker's pocketbook. At night the war worker, tired after 10

hours, finds the stores closed or their shelves empty. Even the simple necessity of cashing a pay-check requires a day off because of the banking hours.

The absence of nurseries makes very uncertain the makeshift arrangement for care of children that even the more fortunate working mother is able to make.

Transportation, too, with few exceptions, is on a day basis. Workers whose shift ends after midnight often stand for an hour in extreme cold until they are able to shoe-horn their way into a bus.

Those are some causes behind much dissatisfaction in the homes these days, and they point to one of the biggest leaks in our anti-Axis energy. They are enough reason for some serious concern at City Hall. Yes, it is true that much of the difficulty here is a reflection of national planlessness. But that does not absolve authorities of this great metropolis from local planning to hold down difficulties to a minimum.

We need authority right here in New York to see that such requirements as fuel oil, food, transportation, nurseries, factory canteens, heat, hot water and bank hours should be guaranteed to all to a maximum possibility, especially to those in war factories. Competitive jockeying between city departments, as already evident on oil, must stop.

This is a practical task that stands above all political group interests. The people of New York look to City Hall to institute planning and order, and do it NOW.

## The Times and Ehrenburg

WE JUST wonder what Ilya Ehrenburg, with his sharp and honest pen, would have to say about the way the New York Times editorialized yesterday on his article in last Sunday's Times magazine?

The Soviet writer had written a powerful piece about the new Soviet man, product of the new socialist society, and the superb way he has fought the barbaric invader.

That was last Sunday. After two days of heavy thought, the Times finally found some angle to take the edge off the influence Ehrenburg's article will have.

The Times discovers that the Russian people have been fighting for their culture, their soil, for their loved ones, for their sacred dead.

But since the Times is committed to the bogeyman that Communists simply can't be like that, it tries to make it appear that Ehrenburg's emphasis on national feeling is somehow in contradiction to the ideals of Communism.

To do this it ignores a key sentence in Ehrenburg's article: "Can one love mankind without loving one's own country?"

And it even goes further to insert a parenthetical remark, allegedly showing that Communism is built on anti-national feelings, as though this remark actually belonged to Ehrenburg. Of course, it was the Times' parenthesis. Not to make that clear absolutely distorts Ehrenburg's meaning.

Why all this chicanery? And why the desperate effort to befuddle the very clear stand of American Communists on all this? The truth is that American Communists,

like the most devoted and advanced elements of the workingclass in every country, love their own land and their historical soil. They fight for their loved ones. They want to avenge their sacred dead in this patriotic war of survival against the Axis.

And there is nothing incompatible between this genuine love of one's own homeland and the high ideals of international brotherhood on which Socialism is based.

The Times builds a strawman conception of Communists, as though it feared their influence and deeds.

Then it goes to the wildest lengths to create unfavorable contrasts between American Communists, the Soviet leaders, the Soviet people.

It even goes to the length of wrenching and distorting a splendid article by a Soviet writer which appeared in its own magazine pages.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1943

## The POLITICAL SCENE

## Miss Thompson, Abe Lincoln

By Milton Howard

AS THE military power of the Axis begins to pass its peak, and its downfall begins to appear more clearly, the whole problem of the future of small nations comes to the fore.

Miss Dorothy Thompson very properly addresses herself to the issue. But, it seems to me that her conclusions are unclear, and harmful to the speediest victory.

Miss Thompson believes: "An immediate cause of this war lies in the achievement of one of the more idealistic aims of the last one; the right of small nations to self-determination and independence. . . . But these interdependencies were part of no power structure; each depended for its defense upon a League of Nations without force. . . . Their weakness constituted a temptation to aggression and Nazi Germany was open to temptation. . . . If empires are to be dissolved, what is to take their place as a unifying principle?"

There are a number of fallacies here quite apparent to the naked eye.

Miss Thompson says the war began because the Nazis were tempted by the existence of smaller nations.

But this is not at all why the war began. It began because Hitler Germany and its allies deliberately set out to conquer the entire world, with the gobbling up of the smaller nations as the appetizer. The smaller nations did not fall prey to Hitler because they happened to be around in a helpless state, but because the smaller nations were quite deliberately handed over to Nazi Germany by the Munich policy of Neville Chamberlain.

There was absolutely nothing inevitable about the conquest of the smaller nations by Hitler; it could have been easily prevented by a system of collective guarantee of their integrity. And, it is important to note, such a system of collective guarantee for smaller nations which could have prevented the war and which will have to be established after this one, does not contradict their self determination but protects it.

The smaller nations did not fall because they were small, but because they were betrayed by a specific policy which could have been dropped for an alternative policy.

Hitler succeeded in conquering

Europe because of a reactionary political decision, not because of an inherent fallacy in the existence of small, independent nations.

And this reactionary decision, which turned out to be a suicidal decision for France, which shared in it as a larger power, was made because the larger powers did not at first grasp the world-embracing character of the Fascist aggression. They thought, mistakenly, that Hitler would be content with Europe and the USSR.

Miss Thompson cannot justifiably argue against the national aspirations of our smaller allies in Europe and of our colonial allies elsewhere because we happened to fail to protect their independence. Her argument merely proves that this time we had better learn the lesson that Munichist appeasement doesn't pay, and that the fate of the larger powers depends on how staunchly they unite to defend the smaller ones.

We do not have to abolish small independent nations to preserve peace in the post-war world; we merely have to decide to protect, and not betray, their independence.

MISS THOMPSON cannot see, she says, what can take the place of "empire" as a "unifying principle." To buttress her argument, Miss Thompson uses Abraham Lincoln. She writes:

"The bloodiest war ever fought on this continent was fought against the principle of self-determination when that principle was invoked by the South. Lincoln, the idol of liberals, opposed it with the principle of union, believing that there would be more freedom from want and fear if this country remained one empire with equality between the states than if they were broken up into many independencies."

Now, this is an extraordinary misreading of our history and of Abraham Lincoln's role in it.

Because the South invoked the principle of self-determination, Miss Thompson believes that the slavery was really fighting for self-determination. But the uprising of the slavery meant nothing at all if it did not mean an effort to dominate the political future of the United States. Secession was not merely secession; it was an aggressive extension into military action of the political dom-

inance which the slave power had exercised over the whole nation for fifty years prior to the war. In fighting for union, Lincoln was not trying to impose "by force" upon an unwilling people a form of government unpalatable to them; he was fighting for the existence of the United States as an independent political entity. It was Lincoln who was fighting for the right of the democratic forces to decide their fate; it was the slavery which was waging war to prevent the democratic forces from exercising that right through the perpetuation of a reactionary social system.

The union for which Lincoln fought is quite different from the "union" for which Hitler says he fights; as is the "empire" of Lincoln quite different from the "empire" which Miss Thompson believes is the only possible "form of power" able to guarantee peace. Mr. Lincoln's union, need we inform our readers, was based on the advance of democracy; the "empire" admired by Miss Thompson on the retardation of such democracy.

In Miss Thompson's analogy, the colonial peoples occupy the same political position as the slave-holders, while the larger powers, which may desire to suppress them, occupy the liberating position of Lincoln because the larger powers want to bring "union" to them.

But doesn't the Axis also hide its brutal subjugations under the banner of "unification"? Is Hitler the Abraham Lincoln of Europe? Miss Thompson's analogy is unhistoric. It ignores political realities.

THESE are not academic questions. They involve our military relations to our allies and the subject peoples everywhere whose eager collaboration with our armed forces is not a moral but a military necessity.

We will have to get used to the idea that the conquered countries under Axis domination and the colonial peoples really believe in their future independence, and that we shall have to guarantee that independence in collaboration with our larger allies among the United Nations.

Any dilution of this position will only discourage our allies and hence delay our victory.

## The 19th Anniversary of Lenin's Death

## Lenin's Teachings on National Wars Strengthen Our Fighting Qualities

By Sam Don

(Continued from yesterday)

The heart and soul of Lenin's teachings on imperialism is the National Colonial question, the Right to Self-Determination. The rise of China to a great sovereign nation in a coalition of the United Nations was facilitated by Lenin's role and the intimate political friendship between Lenin and Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Lenin's writings have a bearing, of course, on some of the present national colonial problems in relation to the victory of the United Nations.

Would not the inclusion of India as an equal among equals in the family of the United Nations speed and assure the destruction of the Axis? No reliance on deals with Darians, for example. Instead, rousing and organizing the "colonials" and extending national freedom to the natives of Africa with such a political approach our military forces in North Africa would enlist the most dependable ally in helping to clinch the issue of the present offensive in North Africa. Chapter XVII in Browder's book "Africa as a Factor in the War" outlines a national liberation program for Africa and the timeliness of this program is sharpened in view of the present military campaign in Africa.

We must bear in mind Lenin's admonition not to forget the peculiarities of the political and strategic interrelations in considering national problems in the concrete setting of wars. In the present war we must never lose sight of the basic and all-powerful national liberation features as the link in helping to solve the anti-imperialist national colonial problems. As one of the finest dialectical passages with which Comrade Browder's book is so replete, we single out the following excerpt:

"When Sumner Welles said: 'The age of imperialism is ended,' he was using the term 'imperialism' in a less fundamental sense than I am using it in this argument. Mr. Welles clearly meant to say that the age of great colonial empires is ended, and not that the age of monopoly capital is ended. It is in that sense that his words must be understood if they are to have any practical meaning. But the disappearance of the great colonial empires does not abolish the innate imperialist nature of monopoly capital, nor subside its strivings for world domination, which merely take other forms.

It is not any supposed disappearance of these innate imperialist tendencies from the United States and Britain that makes it possible to characterize this war as a Peoples' War of National Liberation, but the fact that the war, BREAKING OUT OF THE BOUNDS OF IMPERIALISM, has presented all nations, even the imperialist powers, no alternative between destruction at the hands of the Axis or victory on the condition of alliance with the Soviet Union and the liberation of nations, the abolition of the colonial system. THUS HAVE EVEN CONSCIOUS IMPERIALISTS BEEN CONSCRIPTED BY HISTORY FOR A WAR WHICH IS ESSENTIALLY ANTI-IMPERIALIST." (My emphasis, S.D.)

Browder in his book and the Party of which he is the leader, script help history along in conscripting all patriotic forces, all anti-Hitler warriors "for a war which is essentially anti-imperialist."

From its inception, Marxism-Leninism stressed the leading role of the working class in the struggle for democracy. "Only the proletariat can be a consistent fighter for democracy" Lenin was wont to say. Especially in times of great social and national upheavals should the working class strive to exercise political influence on the affairs of the nation. For that, labor unity, international trade union unity, are essential requirements. Having in mind the substance and not abstract mechanical applications, we can well profit by absorbing the following statement of Lenin to stimulate our own thinking and actions in enhancing labor's political anti-fascist role:

"... the proletariat, being, by virtue of its very position, the most advanced and the only consistently revolutionary class, is for that very reason called upon to play the leading part in the general democratic revolutionary movement in Russia. . . ."

"... IN A CERTAIN SENSE the bourgeois revolution is MORE ADVANTAGEOUS to the proletariat than to the bourgeoisie." (Lenin's emphasis.)

Lack of working class unity caused by social democratic policies was an opening wedge for the advance of fascism in Germany and

"Browder, Victory—and After, p. 173.  
"Lenin, Collected Works, Russian ed., Vol. III, p. 73; History of C.P.S.U., p. 67.  
"Ibid, p. 67.

unwittingly facilitated the rise of Vichyism in France. The loss of national independence is not a mere matter of trade union rights being curbed. It means today the wiping out of all democratic liberties, of the reversion of the working class to the social position of serfs and slave labor. Turn to France. There Hitler, with the aid of Pétain tried to herd French labor into slave-labor, driving them from their homes to work in the country of the conqueror. A Hitler victory would with the aid of the American Qualings hold the same fate in store for the American working class.

Centralized war production is one of the spark plugs to ignite the offensive. An important test of the policy of the offensive is the speed with which the policies for centralized war production will be effected. The offensive in North Africa registers the further consolidation of the coalition of the United Nations and the growth of the military alliance between the United States, Soviet Union and Britain. The appeasers will now, try to disrupt the alliance and prevent its further consolidation. And we must not forget that the main theatre of war is in Europe and that we must press for the establishment of the Second Front in Europe now. This calls for greater national unity as a burning necessity in defeating the appeasers.

International trade union unity between the trade unions of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States—the three main military powers of the united coalition—would still further strengthen the united coalition. American labor, stimulated by the recent actions of the CIO convention in pledging itself for international trade union unity, should do all in its power to win over the American Federation of Labor to the immediate development of international trade union unity. Would not the momentum of the march of the American Federation of Labor and the CIO toward labor unity hasten the adoption of the program of centralized war production, rout the appeasers and disrupters of national unity, and still further develop the offensive reaching out into the continent of Europe? So much depends upon American labor unity that it must occupy a central position in the policies of the nation and labor.

(Continued Tomorrow)

## Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

On Jan. 2, Leon Henderson declared that as a result of price control the American family budget "has been saved more than \$6,000,000,000 to date." This is a rise of 1.5 billion dollars in the estimate of savings to consumers made recently by C. D. Ginsburg, OPA general counsel.

## Prices Still Rising

Regardless of the accuracy of these estimates the rising cost of living is still one of the most serious problems of the home front.

The facts are clear although the year-end special business editions of the big newspapers pay very little attention to them.

The average wage-earner's family in this country by the middle of November—or nearly two months ago—was already forced to pay 21.5 per cent more for the same amount of goods purchased at retail than it paid in August, 1939, the month before the war began.

Most of this rise occurred before price control was put in force. Before price control measures were taken the cost of living as a whole was rising at the rate of about 1 per cent a month. Since last May, however, the rise was cut to about one-half of 1 per cent a month.

## Biggest Rise in Food Prices

Thanks to the efforts of the commercial farm bloc and other reactionary forces in Congress, the price of food was least affected by controls. Result: The price of food purchased by the wage-earner's family—which spends at least a third of its weekly budget for food—by mid-November had risen 40 per cent over its level in the pre-war month, August, 1939.

In other words, for every dollar spent for food by the worker's family in that pre-war month, it must now spend \$1.40 to get the same amount of food.

Latest reports of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics says that the family food bill rose 1.2 per cent between mid-October and mid-November. This rise was due to the sharp advance of 6.6 per cent in that one month in the prices of foods that were still untouched by price control—fresh fruits, vegetables and fish.

And between May, when food prices were placed under partial control, and November the family food bill went up nearly 8 per cent. But between these two dates prices of uncontrolled items advanced 21 per cent, or at the rate of 3.5 per cent a month.

## Further Rises Ahead

With these uncontrolled food items still rising the outlook is for still further rises in the general overall cost of living.

Most of the in-the-know services to business men forecast a further edging up of retail prices, headed off course by the uncontrolled items. As they put it there will be "clear play of prices" now that Leon Henderson has been ditched. "Business Week" (Dec. 26) calls Henderson's resignation as OPA chief "a victory for those who want a price control program without a backbone." And it predicts some "relaxation of farm prices," "relaxation of processed food prices," "possible exemption of some commodities . . . from all controls," "a tendency to negotiate ceilings to the satisfaction of producers and distributors," all of which obviously spell higher prices for the consumer.

How high the index of cost of living will go no one can say. Consumers' Union, protector of consumer interests, fears the rise will be somewhere between 5 per cent and 10 per cent in the year ahead.

## Indirect Price Rises

Price experts are emphasizing also the fact that the indexes of cost of living fail to reflect the steadily deteriorating quality of goods now available. Government agencies mention it too. In an article in the November, 1942, "Monthly Labor Review" of the U. S. Department of Labor, M. J. Ulmer points out that "the frequency of indirect or 'hidden' price changes is vastly accelerated in war periods and the general importance of such changes is substantially increased."

Consumer interests stress the need for reducing the number of varieties of consumer goods making it easier to establish uniform prices. Compulsory grade labeling of canned goods, for example, would help the OPA to gear prices to quality and thus help to prevent hidden price increases by unadvertised reductions in quality.

## A Labor Suggestion

These shortages developing especially in important war production centers has led the research department of the United Automobile Workers to make a very practical suggestion. It advocates the immediate establishment of a policy of supplementary rations "for those engaged in heavy physical work in industry as against those who are not very active in their occupation." As they put it in their Research Report (Dec. 15) "A worker in a foundry needs more meat to maintain his productive efficiency than some retired banker sitting at home clipping coupons."

Under rationing as at present constituted each would be entitled to the same amount. But even in England, where food is much scarcer than in the United States, supplementary rations are given to industrial workers through extra allotments to cafeterias and canteens feeding the workers. And this is in addition to the regular rations of these workers.

The research department exposes the lack of eating facilities in Detroit and other plants engaged in making tanks and other implements of war. It presents a seven-point program for a wartime nutrition to be set up under the direction of a federal agency such as the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare, with full labor representation in working out and carrying out the program.

## Why the Rich Hate Rationing

The retired bankers and coupon clippers will resist such a program of supplemental rations for the production worker. They are, in fact, opposed to all rationing. And the "U. S. News" (Dec. 4, 1942) explains why. It says:

"Rations assure equal portions of available goods, to the poor sharecropper in the South and the millionaire in New York. They mean that distributors and individuals in the 'poorer' sections get as big a volume of meat and gasoline and coffee and other rationed goods as those in the 'richer' sections."

And the result of this realization by the wealthy, the "U. S. News" tells us, is "Tremendous political pressure to avoid rationing, to 'adjust' the quotas where rationing is necessary."

Of course the equality of rationing does not mean that the rich and the poor are equally able to buy their rationed portions. In fact Donald Montgomery, who recently resigned as consumers' counsel of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, estimates that 38 per cent of the people of the country would not be able to afford all the meat to which they would be entitled under meat rationing.

Hence the need for supplemental rations for war workers, extension instead of abolition of the food stamp plan as well as school milk and lunch programs to make sure that all handicapped families get their share of essential foods.